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MEETING

HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

August 24, 2000

San Francisco Police Department
Bayview Station Community Room
201 Williams Avenue
San Francisco, California

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DAVID DeMARS, Lead Remedial Project Manager
JOSEPH JOYCE, Deputy Base Closure Manager for Hunters Point
LEE H. SAUNDERS

HUNTERS POINT RESIDENTS: DOROTHY PETERSON, RAB Community Co-chair

INDIA BASIN NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION: JILL FOX, RAB Community Co-chair

RAB MEMBERS: NIA CROWDER
CHARLES L. DACUS, SR.

BAYVIEW-HUNTERS POINT COMMUNITY ADVOCATES: JESSE MASON
OLIN WEBB

BAYVIEW-HUNTERS POINT RESIDENT: LYNN BROWN

BECHTEL NATIONAL, INC.: CHARMAINE COSKY
ANGELA WILLIAMS

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CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD: BRAD JOB, Remedial Project Manager

ECDC WASTE SOLUTIONS GROUP: DAVID GAVRICH

HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD SUBTENANT: *LANI ASHER, Artist*

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 2000

6:05 P.M.

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MR. MACH: Good evening, everyone.

ATTENDEES: Good evening.

MR. MACH: Welcome to the August Restoration Advisory Board for the Hunters Point Shipyard.

We've got an agenda in the back and some other handouts, including the Minutes and several other things. Hopefully, you've had a chance to pick those up.

My name is Richard Mach. I'm the BRAC environmental coordinator for the Navy, and there are some new faces here.

We do have a court reporter, as you see. We do take a full transcript of these meetings, and it is put on the Web site so everyone's able to see what was said if you missed a meeting, follow up on a few things; also makes it easier for us to write the minutes and make sure that questions that are asked in the meetings, that we're able to address those.

As part of that, we'd like to go around the room and have a quick set of introductions so we know everyone that was here; and if there are questions that we can't answer, we can get back to you as well. So if

we can go around the room.
MR. JOB: My name is Brad Job. I'm with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
MS. PETERSON: Dorothy Peterson, community co-chair.
MR. DACUS: Charles Dacus, member of RAB.
MS. FOX: Jill Fox, community co-chair, representing the India Basin Neighborhood Association.
MR. SAUNDERS: Lee Saunders, environmental public affairs officer with the US Navy.
MR. GASKIN: Derek Gaskin, Young Community Developers, CERTEP coordinator.
MR. SANDERS: Chuck Lavonne Sanders, Y.C.D.
MS. COSKY: Charmaine Cosky with Bechtel community relations.
MR. BROWN: My name is Lynn Brown. I'm a resident of Bayview-Hunters Point and a member of Community for a Better Environment. Tonight I'm here as a resident of Bayview-Hunters Point only.
MR. BULLOCK: Barry Bullock, Y.C.D.
MR. ANDERSON: Gary Anderson, Y.C.D.
MS. CARRINGTON: Michelle Carrington, Y.C.D.
MR. HEGWOOD: Edward Hegwood, Young Community Development.
MR. ROBINSON: Timothy Robinson, Young

Community Development.
MS. CONLEY: Alicia Conley, Young Community Development.
MS. MUNDINE: Ina Mundine, Y.C.D.
MR. PARDINI: Chuck Pardini with Levine-Fricke.
MR. HOCKER: Bob Hocker, consultant with Lennar.
MR. SHUKRA: Dev Shukra with Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc., I.T.S.I.
MR. JOYCE: Good evening. My name is Joseph Joyce, the deputy base closure manager for Hunters Point Shipyard.
MR. MACH: You want to grab the back real quick?
MR. LIMU: Talolo Limu, Y.C.D.
MR. SAILELE: Rimoni Sailele, Y.C.D.
MR. DOUGLASS: David Douglass, Y.C.D.
MR. HAWKINS: Thomas Hawkins, Y.C.D.
MS. JOHNSON: Yvette Johnson, Y.C.D.
MR. LaSALLE: Fauvasa LaSalle, Y.C.D.
MR. GUERRERO: Robert Guerrero, Innovative Technical Solutions, Inc.
MS. LANE: Jackie Lane, EPA.
MR. ROBBINS: Jim Robbins, IT Corporation.
MR. BRODERSEN: Jason Brodersen, Tetra

Tech.
MS. WILLIAMS: Angela Williams, Bechtel National.
MR. MACH: Great. Well, welcome, all.
First of all for business is approval of the meeting Minutes from the July 27th meeting. Those were sent out about a week and a half ago. Hopefully, you've had a chance to take a look at those and review them.
Are there any comments on those Minutes?
(No verbal response elicited.)
MR. MACH: If there are no comments, could I get a motion to approve?
MR. JOB: I'd make a motion.
MR. MACH: A second?
MR. DACUS: Second.
MR. MACH: All in favor?
ATTENDEES: Aye.
MR. MACH: Any opposed?
(No verbal response elicited.)
MR. MACH: Great. The Minutes are approved.
I've just got a couple of real quick announcements or follow-ups. The first is on the LUCIP, which is the Land Use Control Implementation Plan.
If you recall or if you were in attendance last month, you know we had extended the date for preparing

the draft final LUCIP. That was going to be through the 21st of August; but in order to address some final comments, we'd extended that 14 -- or actually 15 days for the holiday. So that's coming out September 5th.
It was also requested that since we had applied for a Technical Assistance for Public Participation, or TAPP, grant, that we go back to the four contractors that we had sent out a Request for Proposal to in the past and see if with the new schedule they were able to bid on this.
We did send that out to them, and we've also let them know that the schedule has been extended till the 5th. We haven't heard any -- any proposals back from them yet, but they have until the 31st of August to propose on that for our contract right now. So that is the status of that.
MS. FOX: Excuse me. September 5th? I'm --
MR. MACH: The draft final LUCIP will come out on September 5th, and it will be out for a 30-day review.
MS. FOX: Okay.
MR. MACH: There was a question about the ground-water extraction system on Parcel E by the sheet pile wall. We do have a handout in the back that discusses some of the ground-water extraction as well as

the cathodic protection; and we do have a couple of pictures in the slide show that will show that. So hopefully, that follows up with the questions that were asked last month.

There was a lot of discussion about jobs. We also had Y.C.D. on the agenda. Last month we talked about their program, and we have gone ahead and had our contractors put together a presentation, which we'll give today, which shows the history of the job involvement that we've had with our contractors.

Where we're at today, we are trying to get more jobs and subcontractors in the community and where we're going in the future. So hopefully, that will be helpful.

And the last thing is that I want to talk about the RAB meeting dates for November and December, since they kind of fall on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

MS. PETERSON: I won't be here.

MR. MACH: My suggestion is to combine them and have them in the middle of December, like the first or second week.

MS. FOX: Actually, yeah, we had set that up. I think it was before you guys took over. Our -- The traditional way we handle that is the first week of December, which -- I don't have a calendar in front of

me. I think it's, like, the 8th of December.

MR. MACH: Thursday, the 7th of December, would be available.

MS. FOX: Right.

MR. MACH: 7th or the following -- the 14th.

MS. FOX: No. It was the -- It's -- It covers November and December on the first week of December --

MR. MACH: Okay.

MS. FOX: -- because otherwise, you start getting into --

MS. PETERSON: Everybody's busy.

MR. MACH: If everyone's in agreement, then we'll stick with --

MS. FOX: That's what we have done the last several years.

MR. MACH: Great. December 7th.

Charmaine, you can go ahead and set that up, please.

And we'll make sure that it's in the Minutes for anyone who's not in attendance.

That was it for my announcements.

Do any co-chairs have any reports or announcements they'd like to make?

MS. FOX: No. I don't.

MS. PETERSON: Hmm-mm [shaking her head].

MR. MACH: Okay.

I was looking at the agenda, and we do have this "Community Outreach Update" on here. It continues to be a standing item. I'm going to recommend that we delete that from the agenda and we just take care of it in the old business and community reports from now on, because I really don't have an update on that. I think we've done most of what we have been trying to do, and there's not a whole lot of updating on that. Okay? Great.

We'll move right along. We're on to the Parcel B update. This is a standing agenda topic that we have every month. Parcel B is the parcel that is moving along the fastest. And Dave DeMars, our lead remedial project manager, will get up here and give you a brief update on where we're at.

MR. DeMARS: Thank you, Richard.

There's just a few slides to this presentation. I'm just going to do a real quick update, and there is a one-page handout in the back of the room for those who didn't get it.

Charmaine, make sure those are passed out.

Okay. As Richard mentioned and as most of you know -- oh, by the way, there's my name and phone number

and where we can be reached.

As Richard mentioned, back at about mid May, we started going out and taking what we call preconfirmation excavation samples from Parcel B. We basically started out with 103 total sites of Parcel B.

During our cleanup effort in 1999, we successfully -- 43 of those sites met the old ROD cleanup goals. So we figured those sites are pretty much -- we can set aside and say we are done.

When the ESD to the ROD -- that's Explanation of Significant Differences -- modified the Record of Decision, that kicked in the new 1999 cleanup goals. And as such, we carried the remaining 60 of the sites forward, and now we're comparing those 60 sites against the new cleanup goals.

So like I say, in about mid May, we went out and started sampling the sites. We're about 95 percent done with that sampling effort. In that effort we've collected over 1300 soil samples between all 60 of the sites.

After we went ahead and collected the samples, the next step in the process was to clearly delineate the excavation boundaries for each site so we knew exactly how big of an excavation we were going to do as far as laterally and also how deep. And today we have

completed the delineation at 16 of those sites, and of those 16 we are in the process of excavating 12, right now.

Now, it seems like we're moving forward a little slowly, here we've got 60 sites and we've sampled 90 percent of them, but we've only delineated 16. But we have to keep in mind that it takes time to get the samples, send them to the lab, get the turnaround from the lab, and then go through and evaluate each and every site so we can map out what we want to do.

The more samples come back, of course, the faster we can delineate the sites, and the rate that we're out there actually excavating will increase such that we hope to still meet the November completion of fieldwork. I believe we're still on track for that.

After this we go through several administrative-type steps we put out through remedial action reports, the finding of suitability of transfer; and if all goes well, again, by August 2001 we anticipate that Parcel B will be ready to transfer to the City.

And in a nutshell, what I'm going to do is show you a couple quick pictures of the kind of work that went on at Parcel B. And I don't want to steal Richard's thunder. He's going to show you many more

photos of basewide types. Maybe we can get an idea of what's going on out at Parcel B.

MR. MACH: Hopefully, no lightening.

MR. DeMARS: Again, it's really straightforward. And I'll be honest, this is -- this is not rocket science here. We're basically digging up contaminated areas of soil and loading them on trucks and taking them off base.

But once in a while, we do run into a situation -- in this excavation, for example, and several others at Hunters Point -- things tend to get in our way, which is very unfortunate.

In this photo here -- I know it's hard to see -- we have a water utility line and some sort of utility conduit that obviously we don't want to get into and break apart and destroy, because we really don't know what the re-use plan is for these lines.

So in a lot of excavations, we have to be very careful and dig around things that tend to be in our way, which, of course, slows down the field effort quite a bit. But again, we don't want to impact the existing infrastructure and the existing utilities of the base as much as possible.

Next one.

And sometimes we tend to get in our own -- our

own way. We had -- We just found this number out the other day. Right now at Hunters Point there is 444 existing ground-water monitoring wells that have been put in. We intend to put in a few more that can help complete the ground-water studies that we are doing.

In this excavation this again is a ground-water monitoring well. These things are a little expensive to put in, and they are kind of time consuming to put in, and we are very hesitant to just go ahead and destory them if we don't need to.

So here again we've got a pretty big hole, and we very painstakingly have dug around our well so we can -- once the hole is finished and the backfill, we can still go ahead and use this well for monitoring purposes.

So between utilities and wells and other things, sometimes the digging is a bit more complex and goes a bit slower than we'd like it to. But that's all part of it.

I think that's about it, unless there's any questions.

Yes, sir.

MR. DACUS: How often do you check the wells?

MR. DeMARS: Right now we're beginning a

program where we're going out and we're checking -- we're taking water-level measurements in virtually all the wells on base. And for key selected wells where we know we have a ground-water problem, we're doing another two quarterly rounds of samples in those wells.

MR. MACH: But on Parcel B, like these wells right here, there was a remedial action monitoring program that was set up, and we have been doing quarterly monitoring for three quarters. We're into the fourth quarter right now. And I believe there's close to 20 or 30 wells that are monitored on a quarterly basis.

We should have an annual report coming out in the October time frame which we'll then be able to start looking at trends of what we're seeing over time. Are there increasing, decreasing trends of contaminants in ground water? Do we need additional wells? Do we --? Do some of the wells show that they are not a problem? Do we drop those out? And that gets evaluated in the annual report.

And we'll continue quarterly monitoring until such time that we can negotiate with the regulators that we are done.

MR. DeMARS: So it depends on what parcel the wells are on and how often.

Yes.
MS. PETERSON: What are you looking for? What are you checking for? And if you find it, what happens? What's the process?
MR. DeMARS: On the Parcel B wells' quarterly monitoring, we're looking for VOCs, metals, primarily, PCBs, and perhaps a few others.
Anytime we have an exceedance of one of these constituents, we notify the BCT within X number of days after we get the results. Then at the next BCT meeting, we meet and decide what to do about it.
If there's slight exceedance, normally what we will do is: We'll just kind of track that and see how it compares to the next round of sampling. If we got a, you know, screaming red-hot exceedance, which we haven't yet, we'd be in a position to go back out and resample that well and see exactly what the problem is.
MS. PETERSON: So it's already set up how you are supposed to react if you find certain things?
MR. DeMARS: Yes. In a document called Remedial Action Monitoring Plan, it's very well spelled out exactly the steps we have to do to report and respond to exceedance.
Yes, in the back.
MR. ATTENDEE: Are we saying prior to this

these wells weren't being monitored and reports weren't coming out?
MR. MACH: No. These wells were installed as part of the remedial investigation. They were sampled during the remedial investigation portion of this. And that -- all that data was carried forward in the feasibility study into the Record of Decision which say, okay, these are the areas of ground water that we have concerns with.
We went into the -- like David said, the Remedial Action Monitoring Plan, and that's where the very detailed quarterly monitoring began.
MR. ATTENDEE: So were prewells dug prior to the remediation of the property, the parcel?
MR. MACH: Yes. There were many wells installed during the investigation phase of Parcel B as well as the other parcels.
And like David said, we got 444 wells out there on all of the parcels, B through E. There's also another 61 piezometers which are -- you don't really sample those for contaminants, but you are able to check water-level measurements in those. So that's basically 505 monitoring points we have out there.
We did have a presentation about three months ago by Julie Crosby, another one of our project

managers. She's our ground-water expert. And through that we're also installing some additional wells right now in areas that we feel that we could use a little more coverage, a little more spatial investigation, to ensure that we're monitoring the right areas when we go through in the Parcel C and D action as well as Parcel E.
But all these wells were sampled. They were analyzed. We determined from that where the ground-water areas of concerns were, and then we decided on a plan to continue to monitor those into the future.
MR. DeMARS: So Parcel B wells are being monitored more now because it's in conjunction with the cleanup activities.
As Parcel C, D, and E go closer to cleanup, then those wells will tend to be monitored more often, depending on the role they play in the overall cleanup.
Yes.
MR. GAVRICH: I noted -- Are these current pictures of the current -- or is this past "B" pictures?
MR. MACH: This is current.
MR. GAVRICH: So this is current.
You showed a excavator loading a truck, and you said -- and the excavating material's being loaded into the trucks and shipped off site. Is that all

non-haz. material, or is there some Cal. haz. material that's being . . . ?
MR. DeMARS: Ninety percent of what is taken off base is typically Class 2 material.
MS. PETERSON: What does that mean?
MR. DeMARS: Class 2 is basically --
MR. ROBBINS: Class 2 is material that you wouldn't put in your backyard, but it does not exceed hazardous levels.
MS. PETERSON: So we sent it to . . . ?
MR. ROBBINS: So we send it to a landfill. And frankly, the landfills have requirements on a daily basis that they cover their hazardous material.
And of that 90 percent, probably 75 percent of that Class 2 soil that we sent off site was used by the landfills to cover the hazardous material because it was not that bad.
MS. PETERSON: Okay.
MR. DeMARS: So only 10 percent of that soil is really Class 1, which you would call --
MR. GAVRICH: -- California hazardous.
Are you aware that the commitment has been made over the last two to three years for any of that material -- to send it off by rail as -- and not send it through the neighborhood?

MR. DeMARS: Well, actually, a lot of that did go off previously by rail.
MR. ROBBINS: It did go off by rail.
MR. GAVRICH: So nothing is coming out hazardous now?
MR. ROBBINS: We did not ship any hazardous material by trucks. All went by rail.
MR. GAVRICH: So none of it currently is -- being excavated is hazardous? I thought I just heard there was a 90-10 ratio of what's coming out.
MR. ROBBINS: Historically it's been about a 90-10 ratio. The material that we're excavating now we're still waiting analytical, but the indications are that it's nonhazardous.
MR. DeMARS: Since we've started excavating, we haven't shipped anything off site yet.
MR. GAVRICH: Oh, that's why I was asking you, because you said you showed the truck being loaded up and saying it's getting shipped out, so I --
MR. DeMARS: That was more of a general example.
MR. GAVRICH: I got you.
MS. FOX: When the stuff is shipped off, which will be in the next few months, the Record of Decision has a -- has a commitment to -- even on the

nonhazardous -- to have covered trucks, trucks washed in between, neighborhood notification, specific work hours. All of that will be adhered to?
MR. ROBBINS: Yes, absolutely. It's in our scopes of work to the subcontractors that they will provide covers for all trucks, all loads, before they leave the site.
MR. DeMARS: Yes?
MS. ATTENDEE: Do these wells have any effect on the drinking water in the community?
MR. DeMARS: No, they don't.
MR. MACH: Okay. If there are no other questions, we're going to move into kind of a slide show showing you a lot of work that we are doing, have done, and a little bit of what we are planning to do as well. There's, I believe, about 30 photos or so in here. So we'll run through that.
We don't have handouts for them. We tried to print them up, but they didn't come out real nice. So we're looking at possibly posting these on the Web site or somewhere else where you can get access to them. We could also print color copies if someone has a specific request for some photos.
MS. ATTENDEE: Yeah. I was just wondering, during the cleanup is there a contact number that the

people in the community can have if they see something that's not covered or something like that?
MR. MACH: Jim, I guess the IT trailer number would be the best --
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. MACH: -- the fastest way.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. MACH: And that number is --
MR. ROBBINS: -- 415-671-2804 and the fax number would be -2809.
MS. FOX: You know, some -- just -- you might -- I don't know if you worked when -- when there was heavy cleanup before. But what we had done is requested that bumper stickers be made for all the trucks, and the subcontractors were asked to put them on --
MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MS. FOX: -- and so that we could identify -- because there is -- there are other trucks coming in and out of there -- so that we could identify which ones were the cleanup. It saved you getting phone calls because something's coming from Astoria or Ferrari and all the other trucks that go in and out.
MR. ROBBINS: Sure.
MS. FOX: So that might be something that you

do. And it had the phone number on it so that we could -- we could contact you guys. And then we knew when it wasn't one of your trucks also.
MR. MACH: Okay. Let's move forward.
This is my information. This is als- -- This one slide is also on the handout of Dave's slides as well since this wasn't a photo. It was pretty easy to do.
This is a picture -- we have to go out there and survey utilities, where we're going to do the excavacations, where we're going to put wells. So that is one of the types of jobs that we -- that we need, and we had -- and we are subcontracting for work like that.
There will be several pictures coming up now showing means in which we collect samples. This is a geoprobe. It's basically a direct-push rig, and you push a probe down there, and you can collect a soil or a water sample. It's basically just a hydraulic hammer that -- or hydraulic push, and the weight of the rig helps push it down, and you retrieve these samples.
You can see that we have got to sample all over on the base. It isn't always the best terrain down by the water. We've got to -- We want to make sure that we don't have contaminants that are leaching from the soil sites into the bay, San Francisco Bay, or in the

sediment down there.
We also have contaminants within buildings, so we've got to have some smaller rigs that we can get inside buildings, core through the concrete and get the samples beneath the flooring of the buildings.
Here we got a very small sampler that's going down there to grab a sample through one of those core holes.
EPA comes out there and make sure we're doing a good job. That's Adam Klein, the EPA contractor for Parcel B that works directly with Claire Trombadore.
Here we are with a concrete core, coring through the concrete so that we can get a sample through there.
Then they pull up these sample rigs, and they've got to pull the samples apart so that they can send them off to a laboratory for analysis. Sometimes they put them into glass jars. They also look at the sample -- Geologists will look at the samples to characterize the soil types.
Basically, the contaminants will stick to, flow through, or do different things within soil. So the geologist needs to log the bore holes so that we know what type of soil is there so we can better characterize what's happening.

We also have larger drill rigs go out there. This is how we install the monitoring wells that -- that we monitor the ground water with. It's a hollow-stem auger. You can see the -- the augers here on the ground. They're basically 5-foot augers, and they needed to drill down as deep as we need to. A hollow-stem auger will probably go about 100 to 150 feet, depending on soil type.
Here we are, there's a monitoring well and this person with a tape measure determining the depth of the ground water. You can see some water has been taken out, and there's a bailer sampler coming out of another bucket there.
This is more of Parcel B excavation, and not all of our excavations are nice and dry and clean, like David said. Our cleanup depth is 10 feet; and if that means we dig into ground water, we dig into ground water.
This is a utility bed, so you can see there are utilities on the site. Not only do they have pipelines and other things to dig around, but we do have utility corridors that had pipelines in them that may have leaked that we have to clean up, and we also have to dig around other electrical duct banks and other sort of infrastructure that's on the base.

This was an oil-contaminated line on Parcel B in the area A 1. I believe we completed the excavation of that area yesterday.
MR. ROBBINS: Yesterday [nodding].
MR. MACH: And not only do we truck and rail material off, but we also try and reduce traffic through the city. And so this is an old picture from the actions that were done in '99 where we actually barged on clean fill to backfill the excavations.
Back a couple months ago on Parcel D, we had several sumps and low-lying areas within buildings on Parcel D that had accumulated water that may have had sheens of oil and other things on it, and we decided to go and clean those things out. So this is one of the sumps being removed from Parcel D.
This is a picture of one that had a steel liner sump that was within a concrete containment area. We pulled it out, steam-cleaned it, and we put it back in; and it was clean when we were done.
This is another sump area. You see that not only do we have some oil and water, but there was some creosote pilings and timbers that have been just dropped into the holes. So we took care of getting those out of there.
This is Building 411, and there were several --

looks like big machine shops. So they had presses -- hydraulic presses that had deep containment areas that had filled up with water. These are some of the poly tanks that we used to remove the water and store it so we can characterize it and dispose of it off site.
These are some old photos of some underground storage tanks being removed. There's just one in the next photo.
Pretty much all of the underground tanks have been removed from the base. There are two additional that remain, and we're in the process of closing them. They're very close to the foundation of a building. And they actually were never used, so we're not going to actually remove them because it would potentially hurt the integrity of the building. We're going to legally close them in place through the waterboard.
But there are a number of other above-ground tanks that we are in the process of removing. I believe we've got 25 above-ground tanks. We have cleaned 16 of them. Sixteen of them are underway being cleaned, and another three will be cleaned. Once all that cleaning is done, we'll start removing those tanks from the site.
This is ex situ SVE, soil vapor extraction; and this was done on some petroleum-contaminated soil a couple years ago on Parcel B. The reason I put this up

here is: We are looking at doing SVE for some VOC plumes on Parcel C.

We have got a treatability study work plan that has been approved. It's basically the same one that was done a couple of years ago; but unfortunately, they did it during the rainy season, so they didn't get good results. There's really no surprise to that, because the soil was so saturated, you couldn't suck vapors through there.

But we are going ahead with another pilot test on those areas. It's much safer to do it that way than it is to excavate. To excavate the soil ultimately would just volatilize the contaminants. You would just have made a contained contaminant into an airborne contaminant. We don't want to do that. So that's something we will be doing.

When Julie made her presentation a few months ago about the ground water and the work we're doing out there for verifying ground-water elevations and mapping out the ground water, the ground-water flow direction, the contaminant levels that hadn't been monitored in a while, we also talked about the -- the fresh-water water-line system that supplies all the water throughout the base and that we have a whole lot of leaks out there.

And we have been diligently going through and fixing leaks, and this is a picture of a repair that we did on one of the water lines out on the base.

This is a picture of the ground-water extraction system on Parcel E. You can see there's several wells that go through a pump, and then all the water is pumped to the sanitary sewer system that goes to the publicly owned treatment system.

This is a picture you can see. As they were installing, there's a trench, and the sheet pile goes -- wall goes down through there. And we've got wells on both sides of the -- of the sheet pile wall so we can see if ground water -- If the wall's here and the ground water starts mounting up behind it, we don't want that. So that's why we got the ground-water extraction system that pumps the water out and keeps it at equilibrium on both sides of the wall.

Brad had a nice little weekend. Brad Job is with the Regional Water Board, and he went for a little boat ride this weekend and took some pictures of some of the different -- it's not really riprap, but it's -- it was used in the past as erosion control throughout the base. There's rocks; there's boulders; there's concrete piles; there's metal.

We actually walked the site with Brad yesterday

and with the contractor yesterday and started looking at, okay, what's -- what could be a contaminant and what is just not real nice to look at?

And we're going back and doing some additional investigation on the areas that may have contaminants. We want to verify that we don't have contaminants on shore. We want to verify that we're not making the sediment and the water any worse.

So we're going to try and pinpoint some of those areas and then also just document, you know, whether there is this metal and other debris but it's not a hazardous waste or a CERCLA contaminant.

It's just another picture of the shoreline. You see, sometimes it's just sandy beach. Sometimes it's rocks and sometimes it's brick.

And that is it. I know it went kind of fast. We will be getting more updates. There'll be more fieldwork going on. Like I said, we've got the soil-vapor-extraction treatability study coming up. We've got a ground-water treatability study work plan that was just submitted to the regulators this week. So there is a lot of work going on out there.

The Action Memorandum for the removal action at "C" and "D" is out for review through this -- through the 31st, end of this month. So we will be doing

excavation of soils on "C" and "D" following completion of "B." So we have got a lot of work going on.

Are there any questions?

MS. PETERSON: When are we taking the field trip, as it were?

MR. MACH: You just did.

MS. PETERSON: No, no, no. Supposed to get on the bus and take it.

MR. MACH: Well, we were going to do it at tonight's meeting.

MS. PETERSON: We've got to do it before it rains.

MR. MACH: We put it to a vote last week -- or last month as to whether or not there was enough going on; and the general consensus was: With the RAB elections this month, with not being a lot to see -- all you would really see would be the holes in the ground -- that we would have the slide show, take you through the whole parcel, through the whole base.

I'm more than willing to set up in lieu of a RAB meeting or on a weekend take anyone out there.

MS. PETERSON: No. My question was -- I was at the last RAB meeting, so I know that we put it off until there's enough to be seen.

When do you think there will be enough to be

seen, taking into consideration that we will have only one meeting in December to cover November and December and that we have a rainy season also? So that leaves September and October.
MR. MACH: Okay. We could do it in October. The SVE should be up and working. The ground-water treatability study should be up and running. Excavation will be hopefully finishing up on "B." There will be sampling on "C" and "D" for soils. And . . .
MR. ROBBINS: Well installs.
MR. MACH: . . . well installations. So there could be some stuff. It may be difficult in October because it will get dark early. It might be better to do it on a weekend, but --
MS. PETERSON: Well, we can -- when we have something.
MR. MACH: Okay.
MS. PETERSON: Yeah.
MR. MACH: Yes, ma'am.
MS. ASHER: I'm a tenant out at the shipyard, so I'm right next to all the different piles, and I just -- I haven't been to a RAB meeting before, but I'm wondering, do you notify the master tenants as to the activity that's going on there? Or how do we get notification about what's going on there, or do we get

notification about what's going on there?
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. We prepared notifications and posted them on buildings near the excavations. We also had the CSO's office help us contact tenants.
MS. ASHER: There's no -- I was out there in the beginning of the year. We were never contacted.
MR. ROBBINS: Well, when you said --
MS. ASHER: No information was very apparently posted. I'm just saying that for me it wasn't very well done. So I'm just asking --
MR. ROBBINS: Okay.
MS. ASHER: -- what's happened this time.
MR. ROBBINS: Which building are you in?
MS. ASHER: I was in 104.
MS. FOX: There wasn't much going on in the beginning of this year.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. We didn't get out there until June, and we didn't start digging until July.
MS. ASHER: Okay. So I'm -- I'm just concerned. I would like to have more information available to people who work out there, who's in obvious places; and you know, there -- I'm not a master tenant. I'm a subtenant. So how are you planning on doing it is just posting it on buildings?
MR. ROBBINS: Well, like I said, we also

contact the site security office and that --
MS. ASHER: They didn't do anything.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. If you have concerns, we've got a trailer next to Building 130; and if you don't feel that you're getting information, please come over there.
MS. ASHER: Can I make that common knowledge if we --
MR. ROBBINS: Yes.
MS. ASHER: -- if we send out a newsletter about that?
MR. ROBBINS: Yes.
MS. ASHER: Is there anybody in particular?
MR. ROBBINS: The superintendent on the site is Kevin Stonestreet, spelled just like it sounds.
MS. ASHER: Okay. Thank you.
MR. ROBBINS: And if you have concerns -- if he can't answer it, maybe then we'll get you an answer very quickly.
MS. ASHER: And that's behind Building --
MR. ROBBINS: -- 130.
MS. ASHER: 130.
MR. ROBBINS: It's a double-wide trailer out there. It's got a big sign that says, "IT."
MR. MACH: But at the same time, we'll also go

ahead and make sure those signs are still posted and make sure that the CSO works with the primary tenants to ensure this.
MR. JOYCE: CSO?
MR. MACH: CSO is the caretaker site office. It's the Navy --
MS. ASHER: They don't have much of a presence out there, as we know.
MR. MACH: No, they don't. You know, with the base closing, they are --
MS. ASHER: So that's not --
MR. MACH: -- they are reducing staff.
MS. ASHER: -- really contact.
MR. MACH: But they do -- they need to -- we need to make sure that we work with them to get it out to the primary tenants, and then the primary tenants -- it will be their responsibility to notify you, the subtenant.
Jesse.
MR. MASON: What is your highest point of potential employees out there, employer employees? I know you have two contractors with I.T.S.I. and Mendelian. But when will you peak with your employees?
MR. MACH: We're going to have a whole presentation on jobs coming up; and hopefully, your

question will be answered there. And if it's not, we'll address it then.
MR. MASON: One other question.
MR. MACH: Okay.
MR. MASON: You are talking trucking stuff out of the -- out of the shipyard.
MR. MACH: Okay.
MR. MASON: What truckers are you using?
MR. ROBBINS: We are in the process of -- We are doing some clarification, but the apparent low bidder for the waste and transport is S & S Trucking.
MR. MASON: S & S?
MR. ROBBINS: Yes.
MR. MASON: That's what we're talking about. We're talking about S & S is not in the community. Those are some of the, you know, things that we have been talking about.
S & S is not community. That's one of the problems that the truckers are having, because they are rallying around -- you know, they're really upset with S & S. S & S is not a community company.
MR. ROBBINS: I'll address that in just a minute.
MR. GUERRERO: Yeah, I would just like to take this opportunity to say that I.T.S.I.'s involvement in

this project now is to backfill of these excavations, and we will do everything in our power to minimize any disruptions for the community, and we will be hiring local people.
MR. MASON: Yeah.
MR. GUERRERO: And we can be reached at area code 925-256-8898.
MS. ATTENDEE: Can you say that again?
MR. GUERRERO: Area code 925-256-8898.
MS. ATTENDEE: 256- --
MR. GUERRERO: -- -8898.
MS. PETERSON: Now, don't you --? Excuse me. Don't you think you --? Since you're going to be working in the community, rather than have the community make a long-distance call, you need to set up a presence in this community. And we have Y.C.D.; we have Jesse Mason. You need to be in this community, not the community call you.
MR. ROBBINS: We will be addressing that in just a minute too.
MR. SHUKRA: We also have an office on Bayshore Boulevard. The number there is 415-657-0346.
MS. PETERSON: But you still need to set up a presence with those supervisor jobs for this community.
MR. GASKIN: It's kind of, like I say, thus

far, IT -- I.T.S.I. has definitely made a big, major step, came down to the office to visit with us, met with the entire staff, the whole nine. They started the hiring process with Y.C.D. So I do applaud them along with Onsite and Levine-Fricke.
MS. FOX: I have a -- because we're sort of segueing into the job thing, I have a request, an agenda change. Can we move up the TAG update right now? Alex promises it's very short.
MR. LANTSBERG: Yeah, I promise.
MS. FOX: And he has a birthday. It's his birthday --
MR. LANTSBERG: Thank you, Jill.
MS. PETERSON: Happy birthday.
MS. FOX: -- and he wants to leave.
MS. PETERSON: Happy birthday to you.
MR. LANTSBERG: No, we don't need to do that. You don't have to do that.
MR. MACH: I have no problem moving that up on the agenda. And I think that with -- once you're done, we'll move into the presentation. I think a lot of the questions that are coming up will probably be addressed during the presentation on jobs.
So Alex, if you'd like to take the floor.
MR. LANTSBERG: Yeah. I'll be more than glad.

MS. PETERSON: Cut the cake too.
MR. LANTSBERG: Thanks, Richard.
My name is Alex Lantsberg. I'm the coordinator of the Southeast Alliance for Environmental Justice. SAEJ is the administrator of the Technical Assistance Grant which was granted by the Environmental Protection Agency to help the community decipher some of the technical language and come together and provide comments on major documents as they're -- as they are released.
Last month as I was looking through the Minutes, Christine Shirley, ARC Ecology staff scientist, did an update of a workshop that we had had July 22nd with about 15 people who had come to talk about the Parcel D risk management report as well as some updates on what's been happening at Parcel B as well as talk a little bit more about risk standards and what exactly what means.
And we came up with a very, very nice graphical thing to relay the folks. I don't have it with me. I don't -- Did she bring it with --?
MR. MACH: She did talk about it. She said it was very effective. She wanted to probably do it for the RAB at some point --
MR. LANTSBERG: Okay.

MR. MACH: -- and then possibly provide a copy to the Navy.

MR. LANTSBERG: Yeah. And it's something that we're trying to try to refine even further to make it run smoother. But I'll agree with what Richard just said and what Chris said is that it worked very well. It really helped people understand just the ins and outs of the risk-based analysis.

In looking through the Minutes, there was one thing I notice that she hadn't mentioned that I know that had been a concern of ours; and I -- and I can't remember exactly, but I think it was with Parcel D. It was a petroleum -- it was a petroleum cleanup level near the water that I think the Regional Board had okayed at 3,000 parts per million.

One of our concerns was that 3,000 parts per million is far higher than I think has been -- has been used throughout the region or in other areas and definitely too high for the community.

In fact, one of the things that we saw was: There was actually a proposal to do a higher cleanup level of 2 feet, from 0 to 2 feet, so that it wouldn't look as bad as 3,000 parts per million would. To me that doesn't mean very much; but from what I understand is that you would still see an oily sheen at 3,000 parts

per million --

MR. JOB: Well, I don't think -- I don't think that's quite accurate. I think to -- to describe what -- what we're talking about here, the chemicals that we have data on as far as their health effects to human beings, those chemicals are being cleaned up to the same risk levels as every other chemical on the site.

And so it's the same PRGs, the same risk factors for benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Those are the chemicals in petroleum that pose the health risk.

So this -- this other petroleum, it's -- there -- there's not a -- a bit of data indicating that these other chemicals that show up in petroleum, which there's -- there's, you know, quite a few in a -- in a tank of gasoline, that stuff really has no demonstrated risk.

MR. LANTSBERG: All right. Let me ask the community a quick question. Do we want to see an oily sheen on -- at the bay?

ATTENDEES: No.

MR. LANTSBERG: Thank you. You have community acceptance.

The other thing I wanted to ask, I see a lot of

community folks around here. How many people saw the ad in the SAN FRANCISCO BAY VIEW? Is this why they're here, or how did -- how did most folks find out about this?

MS. PETERSON: About what?

MR. LANTSBERG: About today's meeting.

MS. PETERSON: The RAB meeting? Oh. I --

MR. LANTSBERG: It's a greater turnout that I'm used to seeing, so I just want to find out exactly what --

MR. JOYCE: Through Y.C.D.

MR. LANTSBERG: Excuse me?

MR. JOYCE: Through Y.C.D.

MR. LANTSBERG: Through Y.C.D.? Okay. Great. Where's Derek?

(Simultaneous colloquy.)

MR. LANTSBERG: Oh, I was going to say, "Thank you, Derek."

MR. MACH: You should have been here last month. There was about 20 more.

MR. LANTSBERG: Good. Even better.

The one thing -- and Lynn?

MR. BROWN: Yes. I'm here to talk about the fire that they had on Parcel E on August 18th.

MR. LANTSBERG: Yeah. I think Jill -- I had

asked Jill about that. I think she's going to bring up that for future agenda items.

I know that we -- as far as the TAG goes, we don't have any data on it yet. I -- It's an absolutely important thing, because we saw black smoke and orange smoke burning for hours. So it definitely concerned a lot of folks.

I was actually out of the office at that time off -- in another part of the neighborhood, and I saw it, but Lynn watched that.

So maybe you could tell us a little bit more about it.

MR. BROWN: But that wasn't the only fire that they had down there at the shipyard. The first one I mentioned to you, which was on June the 5th, I mentioned to you on July -- June the 22nd southeast.

Then we had another one on July the 12th, which was another chemical fire. And here's [indicating] the incident report behind that.

And this one was really bad on the 18th.

And I'd like to know, when are you guys going to notify the community on what was burning?

And was the Water -- Regional Water Board, were they notified?

Was the Bay Area Quality Board notified on any

of this?
Water that -- The firemen started with the water on the fire which went into the bay, and then they put the foam on it to put it out. I don't know how many gallons of foam they used to put it out, but it's still smoking out there, you know.
So I think we need some kind of way to alert the community when these things happen, 'cause like you say, what's over there in Parcel C? What's in "D"? We don't know.
And we weren't note -- We were not notified. And some of that stuff gets into the air; and if you inhale it, you have cancer. So I think we should have -- I'm asking the RAB members for some way to alert the community when these things occur.
MR. LANTSBERG: Maybe -- maybe instead of just the fire being a future agenda item, we can make a community notification thing along the same lines of what Jill was talking about when there's actual cleanup activities, kind of tie all these things together.
I know Lynn and Jesse Mason had been working on some similar things around the Hunters Point power plant in getting that system -- getting -- working a little bet -- a little bit better around community notification, and perhaps --

MS. FOX: Well, it's something that I asked for last month as an agenda item. I was surprised that it didn't make it on this month's. I was going to wait and talk about it during future agenda topics.
But I think agenda i- -- it -- If anybody has information about -- specifically about the fires tonight, that would be great.
If you don't, then we need to have an agenda item that addresses all of the tenant issues, including the fires and the other issues that I brought up last month about current tenant use of the bay and how that's being monitored and how with -- the withdrawal of the security forces out there. All of those issues need to be addressed.
If people are not prepared to discuss it tonight, that -- it definitely needs to be an agenda item for next month.
MS. ATTENDEE: I have a question, actually. I don't know about the tenant here, but I guess from you as a tenant, were you notified of the fire --
MS. ASHER: No.
MS. ATTENDEE: -- or are you --?
Were you a tenant? Are you an actual tenant on the base?
MR. BROWN: Me?

MS. ATTENDEE: Yeah.
MR. BROWN: No, I'm not. I'm a resident.
MS. ATTENDEE: Oh, okay.
MR. BROWN: Yes. Thank God the smoke went east and not back west. We don't know what was in it, all those colors.
MS. ATTENDEE: But you were notified?
MS. ASHER: No. And I asked my landlord about it. And he said, "Oh, it's nothing."
MS. PETERSON: Well, it couldn't have been nothing because --
MR. LANTSBERG: -- black smoke.
MS. PETERSON: Well, I knew about it but at the time that it happened and because it wasn't a PG&E thing. He knew it wasn't PG&E. Do we know where it started and how it started? Do we know any particulars about it?
MR. JOYCE: Let me see if I can address a couple things.
Before I do, I just want a little clarification on tenants and the type of information that you wanted here --
MS. FOX: Basic- -- Well, to the best my knowledge, the -- the major tenant in some of the cause of the fires we have had this summer -- I don't know

about the latest one, but earlier fires are Astoria Metals.
MR. JOYCE: Correct.
MS. FOX: And they are having -- they are doing a great deal of work right now. There are trucks coming in and out of there every day. And I have -- I sort of have two concerns: one, the current use --
MR. LANTSBERG: Jill --
MS. FOX: -- of it and what they're doing --
MR. LANTSBERG: -- I -- I don't mean -- I don't mean to cut you off, but I think this is probably an extensive -- definitely an extensive --
MS. PETERSON: You opened it --
MR. LANTSBERG: -- item.
MS. PETERSON: -- up.
MR. LANTSBERG: Well, I opened it up for the sake of getting an update on the -- actually, Lynn opened it up. And I didn't -- I wasn't thinking that we were going to have a discussion. I just wanted to raise it, and I think we'll move it to an agenda item where we really can't have that --
MR. MACH: Well --
MR. LANTSBERG: -- that extensive --
MR. MACH: -- let's just -- Since it's your birthday, why don't you finish your TAG update? And you

can go home; and then we'll get back after this and discuss it a little bit, and we'll get an --
MR. JOYCE: Because I need to be clear about that --
MR. LANTSBERG: Absolutely.
MR. JOYCE: -- before we leave tonight.
MR. LANTSBERG: Absolutely.
MS. FOX: Great.
MR. JOYCE: We'll do that after you're gone.
MS. FOX: Okay.
MS. PETERSON: We do need to know about Astoria Metals too.
MR. LANTSBERG: And I'll answer your question too.
MS. FOX: Yeah, okay.
MR. JOB: I feel compelled to clarify that, you know, we're not talking about anything like an oily sheen. I think that's a completely unfair description of the plan.
The plan is 1.4 milligrams per liter, which is below what you could taste if you were drinking the ground water in many cases, anyhow, depending on the fuel you're talking about anyhow.
But nonetheless, we're -- we're not talking about anything but -- but doing a good job of -- of

balancing resource allocation between chemicals that will be there for a long time, which are the chemicals like the metals and the PCBs and these other things, versus petroleum, which, you know, my -- me personally, that's -- that's what I spent my entire career cleaning up.
And I would hope that -- that you guys would, you know, trust me enough to believe that I'm doing a good job of allocating both tax dollars and protecting human health.
MS. PETERSON: I think that we should allow him to give a report so that we can get both sides --
MR. LANTSBERG: Yeah.
MS. PETERSON: -- and we could make an intelligent decision
MR. LANTSBERG: Yeah. And I -- and I -- and I think for my sake, I definitely can't hang with Brad in talking about the specific chemicals and specific cleanup levels. I bet Bob can or -- I'm not sure about Chuck --
MS. PETERSON: Okay. Are we --?
MR. LANTSBERG: -- but I think -- I think the best wa- -- I think the best way to do this --
MS. PETERSON: Do you want to go for your birthday or talk about this?

MR. LANTSBERG: I got one last thing.
But I think the best way of doing it would be to have Chris Shirley over here, or our technical adviser, because I'm working off the comments that I received from them and the concerns that the scientists relate to me, and I'm putting that back out to the community.
MS. PETERSON: Okay. Well, I think that we should allow him to defend himself with his report. Then we, the community, can make an intelligent decision, put it in layperson's terms so we can understand it, and then we don't need anyone to translate it for us.
MR. LANTSBERG: Well, I'm -- I agree with you; and I guess I'm just saying, we should have scientists battling it -- we should have both scientists here if that discussion --
MS. PETERSON: Fine.
MR. LANTSBERG: -- is going to be happening. I absolutely agree with you.
And just one last thing, Lynn, and --
MR. BROWN. One thing. All it is, if he has any children, would he let his children drink from the water? That's all.
MS. PETERSON: Well, no. We need more than

that. We need a report.
MR. BROWN: Exactly.
MS. PETERSON: We need a report so we can make an intelligent decision.
MR. JOB: I enjoy that kind of stuff. I like . . .
MR. LANTSBERG: The last thing I wa- -- I want to hold out, we -- what we had talked about as the TAG administrator, as the Community First Coalition who were working with a whole group of communities around this thing, is doing more of these TAG updates along the same lines of what we did back on July 22nd.
I don't know whether Chris had circulated anything as far as a sign-up sheet. Maybe -- Perhaps I can pass one around.
For community folks who do want to be on our mailing list for this thing in our no- -- our no- -- our notification list for this thing, please sign up and leave it with --
Lynn, will you -- will you take this thing and give it to me on Friday?
MR. BROWN: Yes, I will.
MR. LANTSBERG: And we'll get you the database.
MS. PETERSON: Friday is tomorrow.
MR. LANTSBERG: We'll make sure that --

Excuse me?
MS. PETERSON: Friday's tomorrow.
MR. LANTSBERG: Oh. Time flies when you're having fun.
And we'll make sure that the community folks are notified about future TAG updates and these technical cleanup updates so that we, again, can have the information out there and everyone can make their own decision.
MR. CHESTER: I'm John Chester. I'm with the City of San Francisco.
And I just want to make a general clarification for people in the audience who, you know, talking about drinking ground water and not drinking ground water and just to clarify where the people in this room and people in the city of San Francisco get all their drinking water: from a resource up at -- adjacent to Yosemite Park. So there's no drinking water wells supplementing anybody's tap water in the city.
MS. ATTENDEE: What's the guarantee on that?
MR. JOB: Well, it's an iron-clad guarantee. All of your water basically comes from the Sierras via --
MR. CHESTER: It's a system that's been in place for years.

MS. ATTENDEE: Okay.
MR. CHESTER: And there are no wells filtering into the city's water system.
MR. LANTSBERG: Just to be -- He's absolutely correct.
I do remember seeing a story in the SAN FRANCISCO INDEPENDENT about it a year and a half ago about folks living in the flatlands pumping ground water to water their lawns and -- you know, and, you know, maybe water some of the trees that people have growing in their backyards. So that's something -- that's something that people should consider.
But other than that, I don't think any --
MS. FOX: Actually --
(Simultaneous colloquy.)
MR. LANTSBERG: I didn't advocate it.
MR. CHESTER: Right, the City's trying to --
MS. ATTENDEE: So these wells are in the shipyard itself?
MR. LANTSBERG: No, no. I'm just saying there was a -- there was a story in the INDEPENDENT --
MS. PETERSON: Alex, do you want your birthday?
MR. LANTSBERG: This is my birthday. I'm having it.
(Simultaneous colloquy.)

MS. PETERSON: -- if you don't quit.
MS. FOX: Check.
MS. ATTENDEE: Okay.
MS. FOX: They are not wells. The confusion has come from the term "wells." The wells --
MS. ATTENDEE: Wells that have been used for the shipyard within itself, but everything that was going on out there.
MR. MACH: All of the wells that are on Hunters Point are wells that we installed in order to assess the quality of the ground water and the contaminants in the ground water. None had ever been used --
MS. ATTENDEE: Okay.
MR. MACH: -- for drinking water, irrigation, or anything else.
MS. ATTENDEE: Okay. Okay.
MS. PETERSON: Thank you, Alex.
MR. LANTSBERG: And I'm done. And I'm going to pass this thing around; and if you want to just give us your name, address, and phone number, please pass it on to Lynn when you're done.
Thank you.
MR. MACH: Okay. Since I'm sure that we are going to get back on to the fires and everything else, I would prefer to hold that till the end and let

presentations on the agenda move forward.
Okay. There's a lo- -- There's been a lot of discussion since -- I'm sure since before I was here but definitely since I've been here about jobs. And we haven't really come in and done a big presentation on jobs. We had Derek from Y.C.D. come up last month and give a presentation on the work he's doing.
What we have done is had our contractors -- We have two major contractors: one that does the investigation side; one does the cleanup side.
There's a lot more job opportunities on the cleanup side, so we normally talked about that a little bit more in the past. But we are trying to, you know, get every piece out there that we can that we can. So we're working with the investigation side as well to do that.
So I'd like to have Jim Robbins from IT and Jason Brodersen from Tetra Tech go ahead and give you guys a presentation on what we have done in the past, where we're at now, and where we're going in the future with jobs.
MR. ROBBINS: Good evening.
ATTENDEES: Good evening.
MR. ROBBINS: My name is -- avoid the mine field. My name is Jim Robbins. I'm the IT project

manager for the cleanup of Parcel B here at Hunters Point.

If you want -- have gripes, complaints, concerns, please give me a call. I will get you an answer. You may not like it, but I will get you an answer. I'm in Concord, but I'm also out here at least a couple days a week. And like I said, I spend the time out here at the trailer on the site.

What I want to talk to you about is what we do, what have we done, and what are we doing and what we're going to do. So if we can move forward here.

We are referred to as the RAC contractor, the remedial action contractor. We are the folks that actually go out and do -- physically do the cleanup work. We are the construction folks, the guys running the backhoes and the cranes and so forth.

Specifically at Hunters Point we're doing soil removal like you saw in the pictures. These infamous wells, we install those. We remove pipelines, and we are also getting involved in the design and installation of the soil and ground-water treatability systems that Richard mentioned.

In our field office, we have got a variety of folks. We have got geologists and engineers that look at those samples, that look at the buildings, where's

the tank, is it safe to pull that tank. If we do that, are we going to crumble? What are we -- you know, what's going to go on? We also have some sampling technicians involved in sampling soil and waste water and air.

We have another group of folks out there that we call our craft labor crew. These are the folks that actually do the work, that do the shoveling, that do the digging, that do all that kind of work.

And that's made up of foremen who generally have several years of experience as operators and laborers and understand the mechanics of how you do dirt work, how you move large quantities of soil, how do you perform the excavations, what do you look for for utility clearances, how do you avoid breaking fiberoptic cables, gas lines, sewer lines, and all those kinds of things. We're not perfect, but we're not too bad.

So in addition to that, we have contractors quality control technicians and managers out there. They are out there to ensure that we do our work in accordance with the contract that we have with the Navy; that when we have a plan that says we're going to do this and the regulators have looked at that plan and they agree that that's the appropriate way to do it, these are the folks that make sure that we do what we

say we're going to do.

And also, we have Health and Safety out there to support us and make sure that what we do is safe. IT has a company policy that if you can't do it safely, we won't do it. And they are out there. They are monitoring. They look at what are the contaminants in the soil that we're removing, what are the concentrations, what are the appropriate protective equipment to use to make sure our workers are protected.

In general, we have a philosophy that if we protect our workers, we protect the community. At Hunters Point in addition to that philosophy, we have the program monitoring system that's ongoing to measure what's in the air coming on the site and what's going off the site to see if we're contributing to anything that's in the air going off site.

Our previous effort that we finished up in '99, IT spent over $134,000 at local businesses buying paper, pencils, pens, you know, just office supplies, general materials, lunches when we have barbecues, that sort of thing.

We hired local subcontractors and spent almost $5.9 million here in the local community, and some of those contractors are listed up there.

One of the things that we learned is: While

these businesses may be local, they are not considered Bayview-Hunters Point. And I'll get -- I'll address that in the future.

So go to the next one.

Previously we did hire three community members to work in our field crew at the site, and we're continuing to try to do that.

What we are doing right now -- and we listened to what the RAB community had to say. The RAB said, You need to talk to Jesse Mason, and you need to talk to Derek Gaskin. We've been doing that.

Jesse's got another stack of resumes and applications for me to take back. We have been looking at this, looking at these folks who conducted 16 interviews so far for craft labor jobs. We've extended offers for three individuals, and all three of those folks have accepted.

Tiffany Reed started on Tuesday. Ina Mundine, who's sitting right over there, is going to start on Monday.

MS. MUNDINE: I know. I know.

MR. ROBBINS: And Jeremy -- or Jerome -- I think it's Langsford. I'm not positive.

MS. ATTENDEE: Langston.

MR. ROBBINS: Lanston.

MS. ATTENDEE: Langston.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. Well, he's starting on Tuesday, the 5th. So we're trying that.
We're also -- I talked to Tom Machon who does the hiring for craft labor. He is writing more job offers right now. To some of the folks who have already interviewed, we are planning to bring more folks on.
In answer to Jesse's question, we're bringing folks on as there's a need. As the work ramps up, we're going to be bringing more folks on.
To give you an idea of what the maximum number of people we're going to have, I'm anticipating that we may have a total of three crews working at once, and that's roughly four people per crew.
MR. MASON: With IT.
MR. ROBBINS: With IT. So that will be 12 people. Right now we've got three IT craft labor on site. We've got a foreman and one operator and one laborer.
By the 5th of the September, we're going to have three more folks in the community. So half of our craft labor crew by September 5th will be local folks.
And we're anticipating bringing on more local folks. We've got task lined out that as we get to that stage, when they bring these folks on, we'll manage

them. We'll provide our foremen, 'cause they have got the experience out here and they know what they are looking for. And they're going to -- We're going to guide these folks and get them up to speed so that they can continue on this career if they choose to.
Local hiring: We contracted with Business Development, Incorporated, a local construction management firm here in the community, again at the RAB's request.
When we put together our scopes of work and were deciding what activities we were going to subcontract, we provided that -- a list and a brief discussion. We provided that to BDI. We had a job fair at BDI, and we asked BDI to provide us with a list of local community contractors who can perform -- provide the services that we're looking for.
And if S & S was on that trucking bid, that's because BDI says they are a local firm. So I don't want to start something, but that's what we're looking at here, because what we are trying to do is: If BDI gave us at least three contractors in the community or more for a specific task, we only sent bid packages to local community contractors.
MR. MASON: Jim, one of the reasons I ask is because I was at that -- at that fair --

MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. MASON: -- also.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. MASON: And I didn't see any representation from S & S Trucking. I did see some community truckers there. That's one of the reasons why I ask --
MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MR. MASON: -- because I wanted to find out if any of them were out there, because I've gotten calls from some that are really, really concerned with S & S, you know. And the majority of the truckers in the community know that S & S is not community driven.
But, you know, your answer is from BDI. You're -- I got an old trucker right here. My boss is an old trucker. But we'll talk about it.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. Like I said, we --
MR. MASON: Let's talk about it.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. I mean, we have had some other smaller activities where it didn't have to go through this process.
I get a little ahead of myself; but under the FAR, the Federal Acquisition Regulations, if it's under $2500, I can write the PO and do it. I don't have to bid it.
So when I've had those opportunities, I have

used -- Jimmy Potts has been out there a couple times hauling some materials.
So, I mean, we are doing what we can, and we are taking the information that's being given to us that we believe is appropriate information and working with. So --
MR. MASON: That's the information I was trying to get from you on the telephone so we wouldn't have to go through this.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. Well, like I said --
MR. MASON: We'll work it out.
MR. ROBBINS: We'll work on that.
MS. PETERSON: I'd like to ask a question.
MR. ROBBINS: Yes.
MS. PETERSON: Are you sure BDI gave you this? Because if BDI gave this to you, I want to know why, and I'm going to ask BD- -- BDI why.
MR. ROBBINS: I will check with my procurement folks and look at what the -- the feedback we got from BDI. We got it documented, you know, what BDI provided us, and we'll double-check that.
MS. PETERSON: Because S & S is aware of the work that's being done. They just hired before so they don't have to go through BDI. That's why I want to know specifically, did BDI give you this name?

MR. ROBBINS: I have to go back and check that.
MS. PETERSON: Okay.
MR. ROBBINS: And I have your phone number --
MS. PETERSON: Okay.
MR. ROBBINS: -- and I will get you some answers.
MS. PETERSON: Thank you.
MR. JOYCE: Jim, let me know the answer to that one too.
MR. ROBBINS: You bet.
MR. JOYCE: I'd be interested.
MR. ROBBINS: You bet.
MS. FOX: Well, I think we all would, because I know -- because --
MR. JOYCE: You'll get a report back, I'm sure.
MS. FOX: Yeah. Just because we, the -- you know -- it's sort of a garbage-in, garbage-out thing. And if we told you guys to use this group and they're not providing you with accurate information, then we should find another source of information --
MS. PETERSON: Exactly.
MS. FOX: -- for you guys.
MR. JOYCE: Agreed.
MS. FOX: Okay.
MS. PETERSON: They have to come up with a

pretty good reason if they did it --
MS. FOX: Right.
MS. PETERSON: -- one that I --
MR. ROBBINS: If I don't write it down, I'll forget.
Okay. Well, like I said, we made every effort that we could to only solicit local vendors when possible. And I'll get to what the "when possible" means in just a moment.
So let's see what's next.
MS. PETERSON: Excuse me.
MR. ROBBINS: Yes, ma'am.
MS. PETERSON: At one of those meetings -- as a matter of fact, I've attended all of them, and we were talking about culling the list from people who were on the list that really were not community.
Do you remember that meeting, Jesse?
MR. MASON: What was that?
MS. PETERSON: One of the meetings we -- that we were attending and Miss Safreed had given us a list of local vendors.
MR. MASON: Yeah.
MS. PETERSON: And we were talking about culling the list --
MR. MASON: Yeah.

MS. PETERSON: -- because we knew several people -- several businesses on that list at a glance were not local.
MR. MASON: Yeah, they were not.
MS. PETERSON: So evidently that never happened.
MR. MASON: Because you were talking about -- and this is -- this is probably nothing, but -- well, it is, because you're talking about barbecue; and when I looked down and I saw, you know, the company that used barbecue, I never seen them in the community.
MS. PETERSON: Right. There were several --
MR. MASON: Yeah.
MS. PETERSON: -- names that we just knew straight out they weren't -- they were not from the community.
MR. ROBBINS: Again, we haven't had a barbecue lately.
MR. MASON: This is the last time. This is the last time. I got the report from the last time.
MR. ROBBINS: What we're trying to do is build on the mistakes that we made previously and try to take those lessons learned and do a better job this time. And that's what we're trying to get across to you.
MS. PETERSON: And you're doing a wonderful

job.
MR. ROBBINS: I appreciate it.
MS. PETERSON: What I was saying is that at one of the meetings, we got a list from Brenda, Miss Safreed; and we were going through the list, culling the list, so that a mistake wouldn't be made.
So evidently we need to get that list again and make sure that it has been culled of the names that are not local. And then if you cannot get from the local community what you need, then you obviously have to go outside, but not make the mistake of thinking: Oh, because it's a local list, that they are local people.
MR. ROBBINS: Well, like I said, we will address that.
MS. PETERSON: Okay.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. If we get to where we are now, what we're doing now with the information that we have been given and -- in trying to work with the local community contractors that had been identified, so far we've issued purchase orders and contracts for roughly $741,000 for the current effort of that.
Almost $550,000, or roughly 74 percent, of that work has gone to what's been identified to us as local community -- I'm hedging now -- what's been identified as a "local community contractor," Bayview-Hunters Point

contractor.
And so far some of the folks that we have used are Twegbe, Incorporated, for some asbestos work. Bik Wah is going to do survey work for us. Peak Engineering is going to be doing asphalt and concrete work, and SRK is providing security services for us right now.
MR. ATTENDEE: Peak Engineering is owned by the same person who owns S & S Trucking.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah, I'm -- I am aware of that. There -- there appears to be something we need to address and --
MR. MASON: Double-dipping.
MR. ROBBINS: What's that?
MR. MASON: No. Go ahead.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay.
MS. PETERSON: They are not going to get paid twice.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. As I mentioned earlier, as far as IT -- what we're doing in the future, what we are planning to accomplish: We are in the process right now of writing more job offers. We will be making these offers as the work load demands.
We don't want to make offers to folks and say "Hey, we are going to give you a job" and then let them sit for a month, and "When am I going to work?" And

that's not fair. We don't want to do that.
And the way IT works with craft laborers, when we have work, you work. And we pay you your wages, and we pay you additional money in lieu of receiving benefits. And when there's no work, we don't pay you. So it's a double-edged sword. When you work and making wages like what happens at Hunters Point, you make a lot of money.
And we try to space the work so we got work year-round. Sometimes we're good at it. Sometimes we're not. So we don't want to say that you're going to get a job and not get any pay checks. So that's why we're not just handing out offers all over the place.
MR. MASON: Jim, what is the starting wage for --?
MR. ROBBINS: For a laborer?
MR. MASON: Yeah.
MR. ROBBINS: Davis Bacon wage, which is what we call prevailing wage, with the in lieu of benefits and so forth is roughly $27 an hour.
MR. MASON: There you go. That's all I want to know.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. It's about 27 an hour.
So what's next?
MR. MASON: And the other question is: What's

the excuse for not being union?
MR. ROBBINS: What, we don't hire union?
MR. MASON: No. What's the excuse for them not being union? Are they union?
MR. ROBBINS: No. We are not a union shop.
MR. MASON: Okay. But if you hire the union personally, they still get the prevailing wage.
MR. ROBBINS: You're getting in an area that I'm not real familiar with.
MR. MASON: Yeah. They -- If that's a prevailing job, everybody would get it.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah, that's what I understand. But I'm not an expert on labor law. And so like I said, if you have a specific question --
MR. MASON: IT is not union, but the other contractors.
What about I.T.S.I.? What's your prevailing wage?
MR. SHUKRA: We follow the exact same rules and laws that they do, so . . .
MR. MASON: They will be coming out at the prevailing wage.
MR. ROBBINS: Like I said, if the contract says it's a prevailing-wage job, it's a prevailing-wage job.
MR. SHUKRA: We all have to assume exactly same

minimum wage. So there is no difference than any contractor who --
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah, when Dev says "minimum wage," that's the $27 an hour. So I'm not talking 4.85.
MS. LANE: Definitely.
MR. ROBBINS: So -- Okay. That's our future hiring.
Our future subcontracting, we still have additional work to be awarded. Some of the things are more than asbestos work. We have not awarded the soil T and D.
MR. GAVRICH: You have awarded?
MR. ROBBINS: We have not awarded it yet. We have an apparent low bidder. I didn't -- We have not awarded it yet.
MR. GAVRICH: When did that go out to bid?
MR. ROBBINS: It went out to bid about a month ago.
MR. GAVRICH: Was the RAB informed or anybody informed that that was going out to bid?
MR. ROBBINS: We have a procurement schedule that we are working to. Now, we are not -- like I say, we are not going to come back for every contract that goes out. We have a schedule to meet. It's a very demanding task master, and I'm not going to put myself

in a position where I'm going to wait for another three weeks to get approval for a bid. I can't operate that way.
MR. GAVRICH: Can I ask a specific question about it?
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. GAVRICH: We teamed up with a local group to bid "A," and we won it. We bid.
MR. ROBBINS: What?
MR. GAVRICH: Parcel A, the cleanup of Parcel A, all the Cal. haz. cleanup.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay.
MR. GAVRICH: We did the first phase of "B" and did it with IT.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. GAVRICH: We are nine one -- nine four one two four. We are right outside the gate. We are the only rail disposal option, and I didn't even hear about this bid, I mean, literally didn't even hear about this bid.
MR. ROBBINS: Again, we'll have to see what BDI provided us, because my understanding is: All the T-and-D bids went to what were identified as local vendors.
MR. GAVRICH: What rail disposal option was

there?
MR. ROBBINS: We did not bid for rail disposal, because what we heard from the community is: They didn't want to pay for rail. They wanted to --
MS. FOX: I don't know who you heard that from. You are not hearing that from this organization, and that is not what's in the Record of Decision, which requests a rail option.
MR. ROBBINS: It is an option. When I was out here last time, I don't think the original T-and-D bid went out for rail.
MS. FOX: You are -- you -- It did in the work that was done in '90 -- '98, '99.
MR. ROBBINS: I'm aware it went out on rail. What I'm saying is, that was an amendment to the T-and-D proposal. We still have that option. It depends on the quantity of materials. We don't anticipate having hazardous material. We think we have gotten most of that already.
MR. GAVRICH: So that wasn't part of the bid? That wasn't --
MR. ROBBINS: No. That was --
MR. GAVRICH: -- included in --?
MR. ROBBINS: -- part of the bid.
MR. GAVRICH: It's just Class 2 bid?

MR. ROBBINS: It was Class 1 in there, but it's a very small portion.
MR. JOYCE: Maybe it would be better if you two talk off line and get all the specifics.
MR. GAVRICH: Well, no. This is -- this is germane to what -- at least this committee. I've been going to these meetings for the last three years, and this RAB has basically said they didn't want trucks that could be competitive with rail. They didn't want trucks necessarily going through the neighborhood with hazardous waste.
MS. FOX: Right. When you hear truckers, you hear this job thing.
And while we appreciate the need and -- and we appreciate what you're doing in -- in hiring locally, there are lots of ways, as you've outlined, to hire locally besides truckers, including our local rail. And it's something that we know it's a small part of the process.
But every truck that -- you know, the one rail car takes a lot of trucks off the highway, off the residential streets. And we have requested for years now that -- that always be considered an option because the trucks are going --
We know that some of the materials have to be

handled by truck. We're well aware of that. But whenever possible, rail is supposed to be an option.
MS. PETERSON: And she's correct. We -- This RAB board has decided that hazardous wastes are supposed to be shipped by rail. Our job is not going to do us any good if we are dying.
You know, we want the work. We need a strong economic base, but we don't want our lives on the line as a result of --
MS. FOX: And we --
MS. PETERSON: -- Astoria Metals and all that. We've been there, done that. We are not doing it anymore.
MS. FOX: And since we have a local rail, it's -- it actually still fits under the -- our "local hiring."
MR. WEBB: How do we get the material to the rail?
MR. GAVRICH: Basically shuttle trucks to the rail.
MR. WEBB: So you're still trucking?
MR. GAVRICH: Yeah --
MS. FOX: Yeah.
MR. GAVRICH: -- within the base.
MS. FOX: Within the base.

MR. WEBB: The rail site is outside the base?
MR. GAVRICH: No. It's inside.
MR. WEBB: Is it over on Cargo?
MR. GAVRICH: No. No, no, no. That's --
MR. WEBB: You go the other way out through Palou Street, so you're stilling dragging through the community. If you go right through Palou Street, you're going through the community.
MR. GAVRICH: You mean in rail cars?
MR. WEBB: In rail cars. So don't play the game with -- see, you -- most of the truckers in this community --
MR. GAVRICH: African-American.
MR. WEBB: We are not going to play the game. You're still dragging right through the community here.
MS. FOX: Well, our understanding --
MR. WEBB: You go through this side of the community, which most of the African-Americans live on, with the rail.
MS. FOX: Well --
MR. WEBB: But you don't want them to go through your community with the trucks. So start looking at the community and not yourselves.
MS. FOX: We looked at all of it.
MR. WEBB: You're not looking at it, because

the rail cars are coming through here where we live at, not over there on Cargo where you live at.
MS. FOX: No, no.
MS. PETERSON: Excuse me. Olin, would you explain the rail route to us, please.
MR. WEBB: The rail -- the rail route and truck? All I'm saying is that --
MS. PETERSON: No, no. I just want -- I want it clear in my mind what the rail route is.
MR. WEBB: If the rail route comes out Palou Street side, it comes out through Carroll --
MS. PETERSON: Mm-hmm.
MR. WEBB: Right? -- straight through Carroll --
MS. PETERSON: By Southeast Health Center?
MR. WEBB: Right, right behind that, through that -- straight up through Carroll Street --
MS. PETERSON: Okay.
MR. WEBB: -- right -- right off of -- I could show you. Then I could tell you.
MS. PETERSON: Well, no. I'm following it. It comes the back way, which is --
MR. WEBB: Out the back gate.
MS. PETERSON: -- up Carroll by the health center by the drug rehab.

MR. GAVRICH: Crosses Third and goes to the main line.
MR. WEBB: And most --
MS. PETERSON: That's the community.
MR. WEBB: But most -- Right. I'm saying, that's going through the community. Most of the dioxin that came out the shipyard that was causing people a lot of trouble came out the Palou Street side.
MR. GAVRICH: Olin, I think -- Olin, I think one of the other issues was: About a tenth of the -- There's about a tenth of the diesel emissions from rail than there is from trucks.
MS. PETERSON: But these are --
MR. GAVRICH: And -- and diesel emissions are now carcinogens.
MR. WEBB: I don't think so.
MS. PETERSON: The hazardous waste --
MR. WEBB: I know all about it.
MS. PETERSON: -- is what's being shipped by rail.
MS. FOX: It's a small percentage of the total. It's a small percentage of the total shipments --
MR. WEBB: All I'm saying --
MS. FOX: -- by rail.
MS. PETERSON: But it's all hazardous.

MR. WEBB: Look, all I'm saying --
MS. PETERSON: That's what I'm saying.
MR. WEBB: -- coming out --
MS. PETERSON: It's all --
MR. WEBB: It's coming out --
MS. PETERSON: -- hazardous --
MR. WEBB: -- this side.
MS. PETERSON: -- that goes by rail --
MR. WEBB: And coming out this side.
MS. PETERSON: -- through the community --
MR. WEBB: That's all I'm saying.
MS. PETERSON: -- by the projects around that way. That's all 100 percent -- It's 10 percent hazardous waste of the 100 percent, but it's 100 percent hazardous that's being shipped by rail.
MS. FOX: Right.
MS. PETERSON: What are you doing to protect us? I live there.
MS. FOX: Well, you know, all I know is that when the rail issue came up about three years ago, it was deemed by people, who know a lot more about this than I do, that it was a safer option for the hazardous materials. It was a small percentage.
If you look at -- which I don't have in front of me, but we had when this came up in July numbers

about how many -- how much rail went out compared to how many trucks went out. It was still a very high percentage on trucks that went on Innes versus rail that went out Crisp Street or Palou, that direction.

MS. PETERSON: But it's not -- it's not the same, because 90 percent nonhazardous from some number-two waste goes by truck. One hundred percent hazardous goes by rail.

And yes, I was sitting here, and I'm going to have to tell you, guilty, I did not know you were trying to kill me going by rail.

MS. FOX: Nobody is trying to kill --

MS. PETERSON: Plain and simple. I didn't know it. That's why I said, explain to me the rail route. I thought that -- those tracks were closed.

But you're going down by our health center. You -- First of all, you're passing a housing development. You're coming in through single-family dwellings. No. Now, you tell me what's being done to protect us.

MR. MACH: Can I jump in here for a second?

MS. PETERSON: You sure can because I want an answer.

MR. MACH: Thank you.

Okay. I wasn't here in the past when the

decisions were made about the 10 percent, the 90 percent, the hazardous waste and nonhazardous waste.

I will tell you that the contaminants that are going out are metals, PCBs and PAHs, polyaromatic hydrocarbons. They are nonvolatile, so they are not going to just volatilize out of here. Whether it goes by rail or it goes by truck, stuff is covered. So it's not getting in the air. You're not getting exposed whichever way it goes out.

The only way you're going to get exposed is if there's an accident and the truck rolls over, the train rolls over; and then it's on the ground and either you're right there and it lands on you, in which case it's not really the hazardous waste -- it's dirt -- or if it is there for a little while and the wind starts picking up and it goes in the air, and you inhale the dust and it gets in your lungs, which is a very minor exposure; and we would clean it up immediately.

So that is very, very minimal risk either route of exiting the base. I'm not going to get into how much contaminant comes out of a diesel truck compared to a diesel locomotive --

MS. PETERSON: I'm not into that.

MR. MACH: -- compared to a --

MS. PETERSON: I just know that we decided

that --

MR. MACH: That's -- that's -- you know. But for right now, the T-and-D contract -- subcontract is not awarded. There's already been concerns raised about S & S. There are concerns raised about rail right here.

Jim is going to go back. He wrote down on his -- on his pad so he won't forget and try and work through some of these issues with the community, with the truckers, with the rail.

MR. ROBBINS: Let me -- let me reemphasize: I said apparently. There are some contingencies that need to be worked out. If those contingencies can't be worked out, they are not a responsive bidder, we go to the next bidder.

MR. MACH: But before a bid is awarded, we'll also explore the rail issue as well.

MR. ROBBINS: And part of what I'm going to talk about gets into this whole procurement process, how do we do that, how do we decide what's fair. So that's coming up, so stay tuned.

Okay. We do intend to have all these contracts awarded within the next month. Richard just lied.

Okay. Another thing I want to talk about, we have been -- we have been talking a little bit about I.T.S.I. They are part of IT's mentor protege program.

What is it and why do you care? It's a program sponsored by the federal government that they hand down to some of the major contractors, such as IT and I'm not sure who else.

But it's a program where certain small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses that apply to the program, become accepted. And IT essentially takes them under their wing and helps them understand how to do their business, how to grow their business, how to operate, how to put bids together, how to do billing, how to perform the work, basically helps mentor them do the business and bring them up and give them opportunities to learn how to improve their business skills and grow and get more work.

The advantage in this case is that because they are part of the protege program, we have certain options that we can use with protege firms that we can't do just on the street, so to speak.

One of the things that we're doing in this case for Hunters Point work is: We have worked with I.T.S.I., and we have come to an agreement where we're going to provide -- we're going to give them the work to do the backfill compaction with Hunters Point, provided that they hire local labor to do the work.

So that's going to be another four to six jobs

that go into the community, possibly more, depending on how many crews that we work out that we need to get out there, and they become employees of I.T.S.I.

And I.T.S.I. is growing very quickly, and they are getting some pretty big contracts. And in fact, in their future, there's some discussions, which I'm probably not supposed to admit to, but we may be working for them in the near future. So, you know, it's one of those give-and-take, yin-and-yang things.

And like I said, what that does is: It says, okay, you know, we got Dev in touch with Jesse and with Derek Gaskin with Y.C.D., and so okay, you guys work it out, and you hire, and we're going to put you to work doing this. And we couldn't do that otherwise.

And again, we're trying to get work back into the local community so that the folks can get back to work. So that's one of the reasons I want to point out the protege program and how that works out and how that helps the community.

And the other thing that we're going to work with Dev on is to make sure that for the importation, local trucking firms. That's -- that's part of the package.

Any questions?

MR. WEBB: Yeah. Who is I.T.S.I.?

MR. ROBBINS: It's the gentleman sitting right across from you.

MR. WEBB: Is that protege program -- was it set up to help community folk or local folk?

MR. ROBBINS: In this spec- --

MR. WEBB: You said, "local." Now, "local" means --

MR. ROBBINS: In this specific case, I mean -- when I say "local," I mean BVHP residents, and specifically I've asked Tej [phonetic], who works with Dev, to contact Jesse and Derek and say, "These are the folks you need to talk to when you go out there to hire your local crew."

MR. WEBB: So I.T.S.I. is union or local?

MR. ROBBINS: I'm not sure I understa- --

The companies -- the -- I.T.S.I. --

Well, Dev, you can answer that.

MR. SHUKRA: We have had an office on Bayshore for more than a year.

MR. WEBB: What -- See, what I'm trying to get everybody to understand, it's not going to work. They're going to cause you the same thing that they told me ten years ago when I worked with Double O Trucking, and I was supposed to work with the majority trucking. Now, after you start making money, then they're going to

call you a front.

MR. ROBBINS: Well --

MR. WEBB: That's what they did --

MR. ROBBINS: -- I.T.S.I. --

MR. WEBB: That's what they did to us black folk, see.

Now, they might not do that to you, because they told me the joint venture was the same thing. And then after we started going too good, they say we were a front. This is the City of San Francisco.

MR. ROBBINS: Well --

MR. WEBB: So what I -- what I'm saying is that if I.T.S.I. is supposed to be representing the community and you're representing the community, you're going to get community participation more than you think, more than you know.

MR. MACH: Okay. There is a little confusion about what this protege program is. Jim's going to fill that in.

MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.

I -- I.T.S.I. is a small disadvantaged business. We're not trying to say they are a Bayview-Hunters Point contractor. What we're saying is: They are going to hire Bayview-Hunters Point labor and put them to work. They are going to provide the

management structure and the leadership --

MR. WEBB: That's why I ask you, local or Bayview-Hunters Point?

MR. MACH: No. These -- This protege program is for small disadvantaged businesses throughout the country. It's a federal program. What IT has done is taken that a step further and -- and hired these guys but made it a requirement that they go a step further in --

MR. WEBB: So they're local. They're not community. I.T.S.I. is local.

MR. ROBBINS: Right.

MR. WEBB: Okay. That's all I want --

MR. MASON: Education -- education, Jim. And we have a local community, you know, environmental group that IT could probably protege also, you know.

MR. ROBBINS: Well, like I said, the -- the protege program is not geared to a specific community. And that's not the way it's -- it's going to work. That's not how it's meant to be. And this was an opportunity that I saw that we could put more local people to work.

MR. WEBB: So if you got I.T.S.I. and you got backfill up there, you just said backfill is going to come in by barge.

MR. ROBBINS: I did not say that.
MR. MACH: No. I showed a photo that showed that --
MR. WEBB: It showed that it was coming in by barge.
MR. MACH: -- that -- I showed -- I showed that in '99 it came in by barge.
MR. WEBB: Oh. So this year --
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. Now, see, there's a couple things. This is a great way -- great time to explain.
One of the things I also want to make clear, 'cause you look at the numbers and the previous effort, we subcontract something like $5.7 million. And then what I just showed you is that we have subcontracted about $540,000 so far. That's a big difference. The reason for that is: Previously we did something like 20 million dollars' worth of work.
What we are anticipating right now for the cleanup -- to finish the cleanup of Parcel B is something more on the order of two million. So, you know, we're about 10 percent of what we spent previously.
Now, the other thing is -- I showed in a previous slide is that we also anticipate about another $350,000 of subcontracting work that will be going into

the community. So I just want to point out that we're putting proportionately more work into the community than we did previously, and we're trying desperately with your help to identify the right Bayview-Hunters Point community contractors and putting them to work.
The other thing, like I said, that we hear every month is: How many Bayview people have you employed? And that's the other reason why we contacted I.T.S.I. They are not a Bayview-Hunters Point company. They are local SDB who is committed to hiring Bayview-Hunters Point residents and putting them to work at Hunters Point.
MR. SHUKRA: Including trucking -- trucking company . . .
MS. LANE: Can I just point --? Point of clarification for myself: In regards to the protege program itself, which is a federally run program --
MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MS. LANE: -- can you give a contact name and number for that in how people get involved in that program who are local Bayview-Hunters Point people that might be interested in the program itself?
MR. ROBBINS: Sure.
MS. LANE: We know now that this is the sub -- the small business, or minority business, or whatever

business, that got this particular one from the --
MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MS. LANE: -- local, but for future use they --
MR. ROBBINS: Well, we have -- we have three here in the Bay Area. One is -- Another one is Mendelian Construction, which is in the community here, Bayview-Hunters Point.
MR. WEBB: And I know there you are, I know where you came from, so keep going.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. Well, the local contact at IT for the mentor -- for the protege program is Brenda Safreed, spelled S-a-f-r-e-e-d.
MR. WEBB: (Inaudible.)
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. I mean, that's who the IT contact for the protege program is.
MR. WEBB: Okay.
MR. ROBBINS: Yes.
MR. MASON: Never knew that. If I had known that, if I had known that, I got some small contractors here that we could have probably put in touch with them.
MR. ROBBINS: The other thing I'll tell you about that is that there's a very limited number of those positions available. So it's not like we can just hand them out at our choosing.
MR. WEBB: Yeah, but we can make them. And

that's the whole thing. You can hand them out in the community, but if the community has -- like, can make it --
MR. ROBBINS: Absolutely, absolutely.
MS. LANE: Well --
MR. WEBB: That's my whole thing.
MS. LANE: Well, the --
MR. ROBBINS: Well, what I'm trying to say -- oh, I'm sorry.
MS. LANE: Yeah. My question, I guess, was just: More information is better --
MR. ROBBINS: Yes.
MS. LANE: -- because with the information that Jesse just got, he said, okay, we could have bid this. You know, and that's why it's so important what you're doing right now is getting a perspective of how things run.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MS. LANE: So I think that's a good thing.
MR. MASON: We're not going to fight I.T.S.I.
MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MR. MASON: We're just -- we're just going to make them, you know, comm- -- you know, like they are committed to the community. That's all. That's all. We're going to help them.

MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MR. MASON: But we also want to help ourselves.
MR. ROBBINS: Absolutely. And what I --
MR. MASON: -- community --
MR. ROBBINS: And my point is that it's -- if you call it, please don't be disappointed if she doesn't just love you with open arms and say: "Yeah, no problem, come on up. I'll sign you up today."
MR. MASON: No, no, no.
MR. ROBBINS: So I just --
MR. MASON: That's what I'm saying. I just want to be able to put her in --
MS. LANE: Right.
MR. MASON: -- contact with some of the people.
MR. ROBBINS: Absolutely.
MS. LANE: That's all the contact is.
MR. ROBBINS: Absolutely.
MS. LANE: Okay.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. So we're -- like I say, we're trying to put another four to six -- maybe more -- local people back to work.
Also, the other advantage of this protege program: On Tuesday this week at the trailer out here at the site, we identified a need that we needed some more clerical -- we needed some clerical support. We

needed someone with computer skills and clerical skills and so forth.
We called Tej at I.T.S.I. He calls Derek Gaskin. Said, "Do you have someone that's got some clerical and so forth?" She came out to the trailer today, and we're getting the paper work in place so she can start work on Monday.
MR. MASON: Also, I got people that come into my office. I got resumes up the yanny, you know, and -- you know. I'm coming out to your trailer because I need to find out if you need some administrative skill --
MR. ROBBINS: Right.
MR. MASON: -- because we have people out there that come through my office also. So --
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. Like I said, we're -- I'm not picking one or the other or -- like I say, when I talked to Dev and Tej, you know, they told me they are going to contact with you, and so here's another option as well. We're trying to spread it and get everything involved.
MR. MASON: I talked to Dev and Tej --
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah.
MR. MASON: -- and I didn't know that he was going to need some, you know, receptionist or administrative -- administrative people, you know. We

hadn't talked about that. We basically talked about the manpower. So we will be getting in touch with you.
MS. PETERSON: IT needs an entry-level -- entry-level com- -- junior-level computer. She's not here tonight. Starts at 29,000.
MR. ROBBINS: Well, I --
MR. MASON: Dev's also trying to take the people work at other sites, other sites that we are working. So . . .
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah, there's a lot of work going on, and there's going to be more in the near future.
Like I said, the point, though, is that I can go through a protege program and get somebody out there in a couple of days. If I try to hire them through IT, it's a couple of weeks or a month. So we are trying to respond quickly and take advantage of the resources that we know are in the community.
MR. MASON: I want to ask one last question, and that's from all of you that are involved. You have my fax number. You send me some information about those type of requests along with Y.C.D. We can get those people to you without a problem.
MR. ROBBINS: Okay. What's next?
Now, we have been hashing around this contracting and apparent low bidder and all that. So

where does that come from?
There's a thing called the Federal Acquisition Regulations, which we are required by contract to adhere to, and it's a very rigid set of rules. And it says, This is what you will do if you're going to procure subcontracting services for government contracts.
The two big things that I want to point out tonight is: It requires a certain level of competition in the bids, generally at least three bids to be considered competitive. And then when you get those bids back, you look at how the prices break down, not just bottom lines necessarily, but how the individual line item prices break down. And you look at: Is it fair and reasonable?
If you know that a certain task costs $10 a square foot and somebody bids at 2.50, either he doesn't know what he's doing, or he's trying to buy the job.
And so the FAR gives us the opportunity to go back to that person, ask for clarification: How did you come up with that $2.50 price? If it's not reasonable, we don't have to accept it. We do our own estimates as well. We have a pretty good idea. We've done this stuff before. So the FAR allows us to analyze the bids.
And there have been cases where we get bids that are 25 percent; and if you've got four bidders that

are up and say 9 to 11 thousand dollars for a job and somebody bids at 3,000, the guy bidding 3,000 either doesn't know or he's trying to buy the work, and he's going to change-order us to death and get right back up there. So we can go back for clarification.

And the reason I'm bringing this up is: I've had a lot of phone calls from local contractors saying: I think you're trying to fix this, 'cause you changed that and you've done this and you've extended the period and I know that he goes out on vacation and he didn't get his bid in.

That's not the case. That's not what we're doing. The FAR requires us to go through this process and procedure to ensure that everybody is bidding on the same information for the same work.

And on occasion, if we send something out and it's not clear to a particular bidder and they call us and say what's -- you know, "What is this?" I say: "Put it in writing. Send it to us." And then we respond to it. We may modify our bid sheets. We may -- will change something. We may extend the bid period in order for everyone to have a fair opportunity to bid on the work.

And even after we do all that, on occasion we'll go out for a best-and-final offer. We're saying:

"Okay, there's been lots of changes. Last cut. What's your price?"

And then once we have done that, then we look at: Are there qualifications? Sometimes they'll say, "Well, I'm going to bid on all this, but I'm not going to do that." What good is that? You know, if they're not going to perform that work, we've got to do it and we don't need them as a subcontractor. If we wanted to do it, we would have done it.

So there's a whole process that goes through this -- to go through this that we have to do in order to make it fair and reasonable. So I'm just wanting to get that out there so people understand that, you know, "Well, I bid on this and I bet I was low, but you didn't give it to me. You sent out another bid, and I bid again, and so-and-so beat me." Well, the reason we did that is to make it fair.

So in conclusion, between the previous effort and what we're doing now, IT has hired six Bayview-Hunters Point residents. Previously we put about $5.9 million in the community, not necessarily BVHP contractors. We made that clear. We did the best we could at that time.

And we think we're doing a better job this time. And so far we have awarded $550,000 roughly to

Bayview-Hunters Point contractors with about another $350,000 to follow. We will continue to hire Bayview-Hunters Point residents, and we will continue to hire Bayview-Hunters Point contractors.

If there are any other questions, I'll be happy to --

MR. MASON: Yeah. Who's the other three that you hired?

MR. ROBBINS: Other three -- well, the previous effort. That was --

MR. MASON: Well, I know about them.

MR. ROBBINS: Okay. That's -- I'm including those three, the three we have identified, and I.T.S.I. is bringing out a woman on Monday. I.T.S.I. is going to bring out a crew. Tom Machon is writing job offers right now to bring more folks on board.

What I have envisioned is, like I said, you saw the op- -- the instructions in the excavations. I still want to do those excavations with IT labor, IT operators. We're working with the laborers that we are hiring into that excavation crew. The operators, I still -- you know, let me do this one. I want to get my guys in there digging around the sewer lines and stuff so we don't crack them open.

MR. MASON: Last conversation that we had we

talked about those that you did have interviews with and those that you didn't hire. Now, is -- there's a way that we can get those involved with I.T.S.I.?

MR. ROBBINS: Absolutely.

MR. MASON: Okay. That would be fantastic, because they don't necessarily have to work for IT --

MR. ROBBINS: No.

MR. MASON: -- because they're all going to be paid the same.

MR. ROBBINS: That's right.

MR. MASON: But we want to make sure that they qualify, that they're ready to go.

MR. ROBBINS: Right.

And like I said, the other -- like I say, when I talk about continuing to hire, what I'm talking about is: When we get into some of the removal work in Parcels D & C where there's fuel lines and -- to remove, that's something that I'm targeting a local crew entirely, including the excavator operators and the laborers, to be BVHP residents doing that work under our supervision.

MR. MASON: Okay. So they will be going into the specialty construction of it.

MR. ROBBINS: Right.

MR. MASON: Okay.

MR. ROBBINS: That -- Like I said, in the past experience, that's an operation that you're trying to remove the pipeline. If you break it pulling it out, I don't really care.
MR. MASON: Yeah.
MR. ROBBINS: You know, if it spills, we will clean it up. We have contingenies for that. Brad will make sure we don't let oil run into the ground and we don't do that.
MR. MASON: We have apprentices that are operating with -- that we can utilize with IT, because if they pull something out of the ground, it doesn't matter.
MR. ROBBINS: Within reason.
MR. MASON: Within reason.
MR. ROBBINS: Yeah. So that's -- like I said, that's the long-range plans. That's at least a month away, which is long range for Richard. So . . .
Thank you very much for your patience.
MR. MASON: All right.
MR. ROBBINS: I'm the warm-up act.
MR. MACH: Okay. We're going to -- We're pushing on 8 o'clock, and I know people have lives and families. So we're going to try and move this along. So could I have your attention, please. If you want to

have a sidebar conversation, please step outside.
Jason.
MR. BRODERSEN: Okay. My name's Jason Brodersen. I represent Tetra Tech, and we are the CLEAN contractor. CLEAN is a long acronym, but --
MR. MACH: Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy.
MR. BRODERSEN: It's a very -- Some folks thought it through; and in any case, it didn't really matter what it stands for. But what do we do?
Go ahead, Mike.
MR. WEBB: Mess up money. Spent 40 million. That was wrong. And then you got another 40 million. When you were PRC you got 40 million.
MR. BRODERSEN: We basically perform investigation activities. We also do sampling activities. Most of our subcontracting is related to drilling, lab support, and we saw some pictures earlier in field surveys.
We take that -- take that information. We bring it back into the office. We do data evaluation and we write a report.
What I'm going to talk about tonight is: We basically perform professional and field services. We talk about the job opportunities in those two areas for

the local or -- or not local -- for the community, Bayview-Hunters Point.
From a professional standpoint, a lot of the office work we do in addition to some of the field sampling we do, we look to hire folks that have bachelor's degrees or master's degrees or even doctorate degrees in engineering, any of the geosciences and environmental studies.
There are other activities, like community relations report -- community relations, toxicology, different areas that are all associated with environmental consulting.
The job skills associated with professional types of positions we look for data evaluation, we do calculations, a lot of report writing, computer skills.
Specifically for Hunters Point we are in the hiring mode. We're looking at two to three mid- to senior-level staff.
MS. PETERSON: Did you -- did you get the junior staff, the person for the computer position?
MR. BRODERSEN: I'll -- I'll show how we can get those.
MS. PETERSON: I know, but there was -- she had asked me; and the lady who's with IT, with Tetra Tech, she had given me her card, one of your colleagues --

MR. BRODERSEN: Okay. I haven't personally seen it.
MS. PETERSON: -- and I gave it to Y.C.D.
MR. BRODERSEN: Okay. Okay. Good.
MS. PETERSON: Okay.
MR. BRODERSEN: From a field services -- and this came up at the last -- the last RAB meeting, and we heard you, and we'll get later what we're trying to do to address that.
But some of the things we do in the field -- you saw some of those pictures -- we usually have small crews, one to two people. We do soil and ground-water sampling. We also do some construction oversight when IT is out in the field.
Those are definitely activities that we like to target for the community here and speci- -- especially some of the training programs that I've been hearing about that -- that Y.C.D. and BDI can -- that they come up with -- come up -- you know, put together for us: job skills, health and safety training, people who have experience in mobilizing and getting out in the field, understanding how field equipment works, sample and equipment decontamination, reporting. It's a lot of stuff that I know the Y.C.D. program has been teaching folk.

We are looking at two part-time positions for that. And it's to help us in the sampling that's ongoing. Those are Tetra Tech-type hires.

But in addition to that, like IT -- in fact, our system, I think, is a little bit slower even. We think it's going to be faster to work directly with some of the local -- I mentioned the names earlier. I know them. That's okay. The letters, though, I won't go over them again.

I've been talking to Steve Grant at Onsite who's -- they are temporary type of environmental technicians and sampling companies.

And actually, right now we have got one of the folks who is from Bayview-Hunters Point, but now he lives in Daly City, I believe. He's actually on site with us doing the Parcel B sampling.

I've been contacting Derek to try to get a general feel for who he has available who can meet our needs.

MS. PETERSON: Who is Derek?

MR. MACH: Derek Gaskin.

MS. PETERSON: Y.C.D.?

MR. MACH: Yes.

MS. PETERSON: Okay.

MR. BRODERSEN: Whenever I come to these RAB

meetings and the other types of community meetings that we attend, such as the PAC, the CAC -- I've gone to small business fairs -- I'm always handing out cards, looking for people who are looking for work and trying to get a feel for how they might fit in with us. And we attend job seminars and workshops all the time.

So I think we're going to probably be working more closely with IT in getting a feel for the specific job seminars and make sure we have a presence there.

We have a job hotline for our internal job postings, and that's the number to call. And it's on the handout right behind IT's.

We always accept resumes. What we ask for in a -- if you're sending your resume is to include a cover letter which is what you're interested in doing, what your background is. A resume.

And I brought applications with me. They are at the back table. You don't have to fill out the application if you just want to get your foot in the door to see if there's a fit. But I brought them in case you wanted to to get a head start.

Next slide. This is where it should get sent to. That's our address. You can put it to Attention: Human Resources. You can also reference in a cover letter either me or actual point of contact Mike Wanta

sitting behind the computer tonight.

In fact, this is the opportunity to let you folks know that my company has transferred me to a different operation. So I'm going to be transitioning, and I already have been, actually, for a little while to Mike Wanta, coordinator position at Hunters Point. Sad to say. But I guess Mike is pretty excited about taking the challenge, but Mike will be the point contact for Tetra Tech.

MR. MACH: If anyone wants to work in Hawaii, then you contact Jason.

MR. BRODERSEN: No.

And that is -- that concludes my presentation.

MR. MACH: Yes, that does.

Okay. So as you can see, we're doing a lot with IT. We heard the community about -- last month about the CLEAN contractor. So we're working on every effort that we can to get jobs in the community.

On the agenda we are --

MS. PETERSON: Daly City is not Hunters Point.

MR. MACH: Okay. We have already taken care of the TAG update.

We are up to the co-chair elections. Who would like to be the next community co-chair or co-chairs? I know Jill said she didn't want to.

MS. PETERSON: I'm going to apply again.

MR. MACH: You're going to apply. Great.

So Dorothy has applied. Are there any other RAB members that are interested in being the community co-chair?

MS. PETERSON: Charlie Dacus.

MR. DACUS: No, I can't, no. I got too much going on.

MR. MACH: Okay. We have one person to vote for.

MS. FOX: I think we have about three community people here. So . . .

MR. MACH: Okay. All in favor of Dorothy Peterson being the RAB community co-chair for the next year, please say, "Aye."

ATTENDEES: Aye.

MR. MACH: Opposed?

(No verbal response elicited.)

MR. MACH: Congratulations.

MS. PETERSON: Can I get a co-co-chair?

(Applaud.)

MR. MACH: You may get your own deputy co-chairs, yes.

MS. PETERSON: Good.

MR. MACH: You can have a whole staff.

MS. PETERSON: Good. Staff, as in money.
MR. MACH: Okay. We've got about five minutes. I know Joseph's stepped out, and it would be good to grab him back here if we're going to get back into this fires discussion or putting it on for the next a- --
MS. PETERSON: It won't last five minutes.
MS. FOX: Can we just talk agenda and -- and then --?
MR. MACH: Why don't we do that? Let me --
Could you ask Joseph if he could step back in, please, for five minutes.
MS. PETERSON: I need to get out at 9:00, because I have a couple other --
MS. FOX: I have a couple other -- I have one other item.
MR. MACH: We're just going to follow up on the -- We're not going to get into all the fire stuff, but we're going to try and set the agenda for next month.
MR. JOYCE: Just answer your questions on fire, okay.
MR. MACH: Okay.
MS. FOX: Well, do we have information tonight, or do we put it on the next agenda item?
MR. JOYCE: We can put it on the next agenda

item.
But just briefly, there were two fires back in June, and they were at Astoria Metals; and one of them was part of a hot-work operation where some flammable stuff caught on fire and was extinguished by the federal fire department and the local San Francisco fire department that assisted in response.
The most recent fire that happened, we are not sure how it started, but they are in the process of doing an investigation to try to determine that. It was not part of a manufacturing process. It started in open area that was not occupied. So there is a arson investigation going on.
At the next meeting, if there's more information available, we can come in and report that and share it with this group.
MR. MACH: It was mostly grass fires, as I understand this.
MR. JOYCE: I drove out there today, and there was grass -- there was telephone post that was part of it. It looked like a building -- part of an empty building burned, because I saw roofing materials on top of it.
MR. MACH: That's part of the old fire there, right? There is an old -- There is a charred area over

there --
MR. JOYCE: Okay.
MR. MACH: -- from an old fire.
MR. JOYCE: I may have seen -- I may have seen the old area, okay.
MR. MACH: Yeah. When you first go in by the railroad museum, those charred buildings are --
MR. JOYCE: Yes, that's right.
MR. MACH: -- at least a year old.
MR. JOYCE: Okay.
MR. MACH: The fire was in a grassy area further back.
MS. FOX: Right.
MR. JOYCE: But we can report on that incident.
MS. FOX: Okay.
Just in general as an agenda item for next time, can we have one about, I mean, the fires? Could be sort of a subject within a discussion about the tenants and what the position -- not just the -- not the artist tenants exactly; but the community's especially concerned about the tenants who will be remaining on "C" and "D."
MR. MACH: I think the next month will be a good time, because next week we're having a meeting to try and figure out -- we know -- we've got an overlay on

the GIS system right now that shows where all the tenant footprints are.
We also have an overlay where we're doing all this removal action work coming up and what the schedule is, and we've got to start saying, where we're getting into these tenants areas, we are going to have to start moving people around.
So we were in the process of trying to get that together. So we may not have it all worked out, but we can look at giving you some sort of update.
MR. JOYCE: Are you referring to tenants that are going to be there long-term --
MS. FOX: Yes, because --
MR. JOYCE: -- as part of the redevelopment plan? If --
MS. FOX: Well, some of the tenants -- I mean, the "C" and "D" tenant --
MS. PETERSON: Some of it's part of the redevelopment plan.
MS. FOX: Right.
MS. PETERSON: All of it.
MS. FOX: My understanding is that some of the leases are going on past the time that the land is being turned over, that the leases are going with -- I could be wrong here.

MR. JOYCE: Okay.
MS. FOX: But my understanding is: Some of the leases are going with --
MR. JOYCE: And that information -- I'm not in the position to share. It's really up to the City of San Francisco, and they're -- as part of the local redevelopment authority, and they're evaluating the tenants that are currently there and how they will fit into the long-term plans for redeveloping the shipyard.
MS. PETERSON: Exactly.
MR. JOYCE: So that's not something that I can report on. That's why I wanted to be clear on what issues you had associated with the tenants.
MS. FOX: That includes Astoria?
MR. JOYCE: That's a different situation. I can explain that at the next meeting. I don't want to take too much time tonight.
MS. FOX: No. That's fine. That would be great.
MR. JOYCE: Okay.
MS. FOX: If we could talk about tenants in general and some of the safety issues that are going on now.
MR. MACH: If we talk tenant, safety, Astoria, that will be the entire agenda. I guarantee that --

that will take up --
MS. PETERSON: I would like --
MR. MACH: There's not a whole lot more to talk -- what -- We can -- we can still have a five-minute update on Parcel B if there's any -- anything else going on. But we've got a lot of planning stuff going on but not a whole lot more, so, and that could take up --
MR. JOYCE: And Richard, could I just add this? I wouldn't see a big presentation on Astoria. I would just see basically speaking points. Here is a couple speaking points. These are the issues. This is how long it is.
MS. FOX: If we can just know what the status is.
MR. JOYCE: The status, yes.
MS. FOX: What --
MR. JOYCE: I haven't seen that tape in a while now.
MS. FOX: What happens is that somebody says -- you know, it's like the telephone game. I mean, people are talking about what's going on out there. It would be nice to have the facts.
MR. JOYCE: I will provide the facts on that.
MS. FOX: Anoth- -- another agenda item that's

been requested: For the San Franciscans in the room, we have a Proposition P on the ballot in November. It is about the Hunters Point Shipyard. That came out of many community members, including myself as a representative of Community First.
And if we could have five minutes to just again state the facts of Proposition P so that -- because this is a group of people who are fairly informed about the shipyard, that that way the information will be correct about what's in that proposition point.
MR. MACH: Do you want to be the speaking person?
MS. FOX: Yeah, probab- -- or Alex, yeah. One of us will --
MR. MACH: For now I will just assume that it's you.
MS. FOX: Okay.
MR. MACH: And if you guys decide differently, just send me an E-mail and --
MS. FOX: Right. I'm not sure how much longer I can come. I have a conflict on this Thursday night. So -- that's all, just personal conflict, which is why I'm not going to be the community co-chair anymore. But someone will come from Community First.
MR. MACH: Okay.

MS. FOX: And then it came up -- I just have notes during Alex's -- Alex's discussion about -- something about this --
MS. PETERSON: -- water, ground water.
MR. DACUS: Petroleum.
MS. FOX: Yeah.
MR. MACH: That's the petroleum program.
MR. JOB: Yeah, I'd be happy to go over petroleum cleanup and why we do it and what the chemicals are that drive it. That would take -- you know, I have 15-, 20-minute presentation already.
MS. FOX: Okay.
MR. MACH: If we're going to do that, we'll probably put that one before the tenant one --
MS. FOX: Yeah, on the tenant one --
MR. MACH: -- so we make sure we get --
MS. FOX: -- it doesn't have to be a huge thing. It's more like the facts who's out there and what they are --
MR. MACH: I -- I'm not worried about the -- the presentation part of being done timely. I'm -- I'm looking at the number of questions that are going to come up.
MS. FOX: Okay. That's all I have notes on.
MR. MACH: Yes, Dorothy.

MS. PETERSON: Okay. Also, could Lennar give us an update on what's going on? Because again, we're getting all this --
MR. MACH: Talking about the tenants, or are you talking about redevelopment?
MS. PETERSON: No. I'm talking about the -- with the redeveloper, because again, I imagine it's going to be on the ballot. I'm hearing that -- well, there's just too much going on, and maybe someone from the mayor's office can also give us an update.
MR. CHESTER: I can pass it on to Jesse or Byron.
MS. PETERSON: Yeah, so we can know the facts.
MR. CHESTER: The facts on . . . ?
MS. PETERSON: Lennar.
MS. CROWDER: Jesse's probably coming again.
MS. PETERSON: He hasn't been --
MS. CROWDER: He hasn't been around.
MR. MACH: They normally have those sort of meetings outside the RAB. And the RAB is really for the environmental side.
MS. PETERSON: No. The RAB is also for the community. And the shipyard involves the community, and we want to know what's going on with this transfer.
MS. FOX: What we were having before is just a

five-minute update on status, again a status report.
MR. MACH: If that's what you're looking for . . .
MS. PETERSON: Yeah, because there's so much -- there's so many rumors floating around. We want to know the status exactly what's going on, is it going to be going on, because we're hearing it's not going to be going on, and --
MR. MACH: John, can you check with Jesse and -- either Jesse or Byron, whoever, and see if we can put them on?
MR. CHESTER: [Nods.]
MS. FOX: Just status.
MR. CHESTER: Status of --
MS. PETERSON: -- of the --
MR. CHESTER: -- where the negotiation agreement's going at this point?
MS. FOX: Yes. Right.
MR. MACH: Okay.
MS. PETERSON: That ought to be enough to hold us.
MR. CHESTER: Two days.
MR. MACH: Okay. If there are no other agenda topics or no other final things, then I would say this --

MS. PETERSON: Oh, yes. And it may come as a result of it. And I think I'll just hold it for --
MR. MACH: You can say it.
MS. PETERSON: No.
MR. MACH: Then I say this meeting is adjourned.
MS. PETERSON: No. You need to ask if we want it adjourned.
MR. MACH: I'm pretty sure meeting adjournment, it's all me.
(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 8:05 p.m., 8/24/00.)
---oOo---

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